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F. JOYCE & Co., Ld.,
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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,466—New Series.

BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1895.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY
PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The best and most Complete Guide of its kind published in India.
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
† THAMES	4113	A. Symons	30th Aug.
B.I. GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	6th Sept.
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	13th „
			SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.I. PENINSULAR	5152	R. G. Murray	21st Sept.
B.V.I. THAMES	4113	A. Symons	28th „
B.I. COROMANDEL	4499	W. L. Brown	5th Oct.
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	12th „
B.I. ORIENTAL	5158	C. Gadd	19th „
† SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	26th „
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	2nd Nov.
B.V.I. CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	9th „
B.I. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	16th „
† SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	23rd „
B.I. CARTHAGE	5280	M. De Horne	30th „

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

The Steamers marked B.V.I. proceed direct to VENICE, taking passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port tranship to the mail steamer at Aden, and passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice steamer.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.

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Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. express."

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Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

4th September 18th September

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H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 29th July, 1895.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

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Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S. S. R. RUBATTINO .... 19th Sept. 1895.
S. S. Dco. BALDUINO............ 17th Oct. 1895.

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[illegible] and Return Tickets to London on Application.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
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IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Oct.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

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ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	350	9th Sep.
GISELA	A. Mitis	4,253	350	7th Oct.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

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STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

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INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

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STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. de Grisogono	4,409	350	21st Sept.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras, and Colombo.

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COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

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TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 9th September, 1895, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

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Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the
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And a Lecture by
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CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

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S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 31st August, at 2 p. m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 3rd September, at 10 a.m. calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, on the 29th August, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHILKA," 1,944 tons, on the 29th August, at 7 a. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHUPRA," 1,944 tons, on the 7th September, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR MAKULLA, ADEN, AND RED SEA PORTS.

S. S. "COLABA," 1,460 tons, on the 31st August.

FOR ZANZIBAR *VIA* ADEN, LAMOO AND MOMBASSA.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on the 30th August.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 27th August, 1895.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
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HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

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IF you are asked to insure your life, ask the agent what sort of a contract he proposes to give you. You ought to know exactly what he proposes to give you for your money. If he has a sample copy of the Policy he proposes to you, compare it with the NEW YORK LIFE'S "ACCUMULATION POLICY." Notice particularly the Restrictions and Conditions in any other policy and Proposal Form, and compare them with the ONE REQUIREMENT OF THE "ACCUMULATION POLICY" THAT THE PREMIUMS BE PAID.

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	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
SPECIAL INVALID, 15 years old	82	0	91	8
EXTRA SPECIAL LIQUEUR	7	0	S	0
FINE OLD PALE	52	0	58	8
OLD PALE	45	8	51	0
PALE COGNAC	39	8	44	0
MONOPOLISTS BRANDY	27	0	30	6

These Brandies are MATURED and SHIPPED especially for this Company, and are the Finest in the MARKET.

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WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.'S GREAT CLEARANCE SALE.

GENTLEMEN'S TROUSERS,
MADE TO MEASURE,

From Fancy Silk and Wool Flannel, Cream Grounds, with Fancy Colored Stripes...Usual Price, Rs. 10-8 per pair.
Sale Price, Rs. 7-8 „

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HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

LONDON SPRING FASHIONS.

NOW SHOWING
NOVELTIES
IN
DRESS GOODS.
MILLINERY,
STRAW GOODS,
SUN SHADES,
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FRESH DELIVERIES BY EVERY THROUGH MAIL.

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MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.
H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.
H. M. THE KING OF THE Belgians, H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT of Holland. H. R. H. THE PRINCE of WALES, &c. &c.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY AND PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY AND PALMERS,

BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KEMP'S MALABAR CAPSULES

ARE composed only of the finest drugs, and being freshly prepared as sold will be found more efficacious and active than Imported remedies.

Rs. 2-6 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

TO ALL STEAM USERS. VALVOLINE.

A TRIAL is solicited of the above Celebrated OILS—

A Cylinder for very high pressure Steam.
A A Do. do. but of greater viscosity.
D L R Do. do. of very heavy viscosity
C Do. do. medium viscosity.
S Magnet Red for heavy bearings Especially those that are inclined to run hot.

Prices on application to the Sole Agents for Bombay,

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., LD.

AN ESTABLISHED RECORD,

Which has long remained undisturbed, is that held by GOUT AND RHEUMATICS which are estimated to have caused more absolute pain than any other four complaints combined. Those who suffer will confirm the reliability of the estimate, but we are gradually reducing the lead by means of

KEMP'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC MIXTURE.

Per Bottle Re. 1-8.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice, Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DON'T NEGLECT AN ATTACK OF INDIGESTION,

For nothing will more quickly make life a burden, nor prove more difficult to eradicate if allowed to gain a footing.

KEMP'S PAPARIDINE

Is the finest and speediest remedy for Indigestion.

Perfectly safe to take. Prompt and thorough in its action. Renders no alteration in diet needful.

Price Rs. 2 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

ASQUITH & LORD,

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HIGH-CLASS—TAILORS,
BREECHES—MAKERS,
SHIRT—MAKERS,
HOSIERS—HATTERS.

R. SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,

GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
(OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.)

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35	0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 4-12-0.
Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

COST 6 Pence for Repairing in 16 years, is the Certificate given by Mr. E. A. Wakefield, of Nottingham. What a blessing to have a SINGER SEWING MACHINE in preference to German Imitation Machines sold at cheap price in India.

JULIUS BLÜTHNER.

OF all the many things that I have seen in my numerous wanderings about Europe, those which are connected with renowned personages and historical events, have the firmest hold upon my memory, and the man whose name is at the head of this article stands forth in connection with some of the most memorable events of my experience.

BLUTHNER

It was in the middle of the seventies my first journey to Switzerland had taken me to Lake Lucerne, and Brunnen was my headquarters. One lovely evening in August I toiled up the steep winding road past Morschach to the celebrated Axenstein, where I intended to watch the sunset. Having feasted my eyes upon the magnificent spectacle, I strolled through the wooded park and returned to the Hotel, where I arrived about ten o'clock.

BLUTHNER

BLUTHNER

A respectful group of persons, among whom were a large number of Englishmen, had assembled outside the Garden Saloon, and whilst listening to the sounds of Beethoven's "Adelaide" were attempting with patriotic enthusiasm to obtain a glimpse of those within. A young girl, delightful in the freshness of her youth and musical enthusiasm, sat at a grand piano, having for her audience a stately lady of middle age, seated near the window, and several ladies and gentlemen standing respectfully round the youthful performer. When the piece came to an end, on a sign from the elder lady, the company dispersed. It was Queen Victoria of England with her favourite daughter Beatrice, now Princess Henry of Battenberg, who were enjoying the unequalled summer freshness of Axenstein. After the enthusiastic Englishmen and the rest of the company had retired, I stepped into the deserted Garden Saloon, and approaching the open Grand, whose rich tones had lately so moved me, read the Name, "JULIUS BLÜTHNER," upon it.

PIANOS

GRANDS

UPRIGHTS

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
AGENTS—BOMBAY AND POONA.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

THE
EMPIRE OF INDIA
EXHIBITION.

EXTRACT FROM THE "COURT CIRCULAR":—

INDIAN CIGARS.

JUST now, at the Earl's Court Indian Exhibition, no more attractive stall can be found than the one situated between the two exits from the southern end of the Imperial Court hard by the Native Village, in the occupation of Messrs. McDOWELL and Co., our largest Indian cigar importers, whose Madras works employ many hundreds of natives in the manufacture of the "BAHADUR" brand. In a short interview which our representative had with the head of this firm at 1, Gresham Buildings, Basinghall Street, it was explained that the reason why they had taken such a prominent position at Earl's Court was because of the enormous consumption of the "BAHADUR CIGAR" in this country, and their anxiety to show the people of England how the cigar is made in the East and the "ABSOLUTE PURITY of the INGREDIENTS before the outside leaf is wrapped round it." The crowds to be daily seen gazing at this exhibition of native industry sufficiently indicate how correct Messrs. McDOWELL and Co. were in their assumption that such a show would prove interesting, and the value of the "BAHADUR" and its world-wide popularity here is proved by the return of the past half-year, which runs the largest importation of Indian cigars ever known very close. As a matter of fact, Indian tobaccos, now that the fields are being cultivated on scientific lines, are approaching the finest Havana brands in texture and quality. The old and much-condemned coarseness of fibre has disappeared, and given place to a mellowness which is probably exemplified in the "BAHADUR" more than any of the much-advertised but meretricious brands now being foisted on the smoking public.

SOLE PROPRIETORS & MANUFACTURERS:—

McDOWELL & Co.,
MADRAS.

HAT DEPARTMENT.

JUST ARRIVED,

FELT HATS,	STRAW HATS,	SOFT CAPS,
FROM Rs. 6-8	FROM Rs. 3-8	FROM Rs. 3

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE

FOR AUGUST, 1895.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

A MISCELLANEOUS CONCERT
Will be given in the
TOWN HALL
ON THURSDAY AFTERNOON, 29TH AUG.

PROGRAMME:

1. Madrigal ....Flora gave me fairest flowers ....J. Wilbye. (Unaccompanied.)
2. Soprano Solo ...Was it for this? ....Milton Wellings. Mrs. FARLOWE.
3. Trio with Solo..La Carita.......................Rossino. Mrs. SQUIRE, Mrs. McLAREN, Miss HUMPHREY. Solo—Miss TUDBALL.
4. Bass Solo ....The Yeoman's Wedding ..Poniatowski. Mr. PETERKIN.
5. Oboe Solo ....Fantasia Don Pasquale ..Donizetti. Mr. HENDERSON, Bandmaster, R. I. Rifles.
6. Contralto Solo...Pack clouds away .... Miss HUMPHREY.
7. Pianoforte Solo...Polonaise in C Minor ....Chopin. Mrs. ROWNEY.
8. Motett for Soprano, Solo and Chorus, with Organ Accompaniment ......Hear my Prayer .... F. Mendelssohn Bartholdy. Solo—Miss TUDBALL.
9. Tenor Solo .....The Flight of Ages ....Bevan. Mr. NATHAN.
10. Part Song.........The Potter ....A. R. Gaul. (Unaccompanied.)
11. Baritone Solo ..Cherry Ripe ....Horne. Mr. BASIL SCOTT.
12. Glee.................Sleep, Darling Sleep ....G. C. Martin. (Unaccompanied.)

Honorary Accompanist: Mr. G. R. JOHNSTON.
Honorary Conductor: Mr. R. B. NIXON.

Tickets to be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.
Reserved Seats ....Rs. 3.
Unreserved „ .... „ 2.

To Commence, punctually at 5-45 P.M.

D. MacDONALD,
Honorary Secretary.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo, per S. S. "SETOS," arrived from ZANZIBAR, are hereby requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the VICTORIA DOCK.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every Morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be made before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. No Claims will be admitted after the Vessel has left the Port, and after removal of the Goods from the Landing Shed.

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 28th August, 1895.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
S. S. "ARROYO."

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. "ARROYO," ARRIVED from YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, and COLOMBO, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Captain CLARK, the Steamer's Surveyor, shall attend every Morning to Survey damages, &c., and no claims of any kind whatever shall be entertained after the Departure of the Steamer, sailing hence for Tuticorin, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai and Japan on or about the 3rd proximo.

TATA & SONS, Agents,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Victoria Buildings: Fort, Bombay, 27th August, 1895.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. MUNMOHUNDAS KASHIDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted to SELL—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Falkland Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the occupation of the Vendor and his tenants, containing by admeasurement in the aggregate 8,829 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Assessor of Collector of the Municipality of Bombay under Ward D No. 2292 (1-2), and Street Nos. 10, 10A, 11, 11A and 12, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 492, 164, 492, 493, 164, 536, 537, 537 and New No. 14011, 14012, 14077, 14078, Old Survey No.——, New Survey No. 5587, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Haji Dawood Haji Oosman, on or towards the West partly by the property of Jeram Luxmidas, and partly by the property of Kerbadji Hormusji, on or towards the North partly by the property of Kerbadji Hormusji, and partly by the property of Antonio Fretes, and partly by the property of Pestonji Hirjibhoy Wagla, and on or towards the South by the Falkland Road, together with their appurtenances.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground, together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the Southern side of the Falkland Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the occupation of the Vendor and his tenants, containing by admeasurement in the aggregate 7,317 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Assessor of Collector of the Municipality of Bombay under Ward D No., 2228 (2), and street Nos. 61-63, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 492, 164, 492, 493, 164, 536, 537, and 537, New Nos. 14011, 14012, 14077, and 14078, old Survey No.——, New Survey No. 5521, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards, the East by the properties of Haji Dawood Haji Oosman and Haji Haroon Oosman, on or towards the West by the properties of Pallonji Canjibhai, Cowasji Hormusji, Pallonji Merwanji, Nusservanji Hormusji, Edulji Nasservanji Daroowala and Sayaji Nagoo respectively, on or towards the North by the Falkland Road aforesaid, and on or towards the South by the Khetwady Back Road, together with their appurtenances.

Any person having any right, title or interest in, to or upon the aforesaid properties, whether by way of sale, mortgage, lease, gift, inheritance or otherwise, should make the same known in Writing to us, the Undersigned, within 14 Days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims, if any exist.—Dated This Day of August, 1895.

HIRALAL & MADHAVJI,
Attorneys for the Purchaser,
19, Church Gate Street, Fort.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

SMOKING TOBACCOS
of All Brands.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, Developers, &c.,
Cameras, Hand and Stand.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

DECK CHAIRS.
With and without Leg Rests.

TABLE LINEN,
Towels, Sheeting, &c.
(Sole Agent, Basel Mission.)

COTTAGE PIANOS.
(Built to order for India.)

TRAVELLING BATH TUBS.

COOKING STOVES.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE.
Extra Superior Quality.

NILGIRI, KANGRA & CEYLON TEAS.
FOLDING TABLES.

GALVANIZED IRON BATHS.
Extra strong, with Swivel Handles.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

"GLEN BROOM" WHISKY.

An excellent Highland Malt just imported. Well worth a Trial.

Rs. 30-0 per Doz., or Rs. 2-10 per Bottle.

SOLE AGENTS:—
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., FORT.
RETAIL FROM
PEARSE & Co., Sirdar's Buildings.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.
2 bales white shirtings.
2 „ grey printers.
1 „ „ dhooties.
5 cases white jaconets.
1 „ coloured velvet.
On account and at the risk of the concerned—
L P 3081—260—1 case white shirtings, ex "Clan Alpine."

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, GRAIN AND OTHER SWEEPINGS, &c., &c., AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY GOODS STATION, AT WARI BUNDER.

Messrs MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., at the abovementioned place—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain, cotton, and other sweepings, waste paper, &c., &c.
Also a large quantity of waste paper.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, August 28, 1895.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 28th inst., at 2 p.m. Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, as follows:—
A consignment just landed, viz.—
1 cases 100 tins gooseliver pie.
On account of the concerned—
1 case 17 doz imitation diamond earrings.
On account of the defaulting indentor, Esoofally Abdool Hoosein—
7 bales casing papers, landed per s. s. Rheinfels—
1-25 25 cases Bishop's vase lamps, landed per s. s. Rydall Hall
On account of the concerned—
50 tins each 50 lbs best hops (quite fresh and just arrived).
A lot of gentlemen's and ladies' English boots and shoes.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, August 28, 1895.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THE SALE of Landed Properties advertised to take place To-day and To-morrow, at Modykhana and Kolsa Mohlla, is POSTPONED until further notice.

On SATURDAY, the 31st inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of coloured and grey piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong-built victoria, with removable coach-box.
1 powerful C. B. pony, very quiet in saddle and harness.
1 handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.
1 second-hand strong palanquin office shigram.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, August 28, 1895.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Sea View," Middle Colaba, opposite the Post Office, the valuable and neat substantial-made French-polished teak and blackwood household furniture, plated ware, Treacher's glass and porcelainware, rich-toned iron-framed grand cottage pianoforte by Schneider and Co., American organ with knee swell, English-made large size ice boxes, with zinc lining and carbon filter, oil-paintings, Ditmar's table, hanging and floor lamps, aviary with birds, fancy curtains, Japanese carpets, Japanese bamboo table lamps, Quackenbush rifle, air gun by Treacher, Kathiawar goat, with kid, giving 2½ seers milk, fowls, quadrant bicycle, handsome light victoria, strong-built broker's shigram, handsome black Arab horse with two certificates of soundness, harness, gent's saddles, a large collection of choice garden plants, etc, the property of HERBERT M. GOOD, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE.

On SUNDAY, the 1st proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Pali Hill, Bandora, the valuable and neat substantial-made black and teakwood household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, harmonium, handsome English-built light dog-cart and bamboo cart, powerful and fast flea-bitten Arab horse, nearly new brass mounted single harness, lady's saddle, grain crushing machine, China matting, a collection of garden plants, etc., property of the late A. SIMEON, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES ON THE BANDORA HILL.

Under instructions from the Executors of the Will of the late Mr. John Camille Menesse, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 14th day of September next, at 4 P.M., the following valuable landed properties, viz:—

LOT NO. I.

All that piece or parcel of land, together with the messuage or bungalow and premises standing thereon, situate on the Bandora Hill, in the District of Thana, containing by admeasurement 28 goontas and 3½ anas, be the same little more or less, and bounded on the North partly by the property described as Lot No. 2 and partly by the property of his Highness Aga Khan, on the south by the property of Mr. Calliandas Kessowdas, on the East by the Public Road, and on the West by the property described as Lot No. 3, and more particularly described and particularly noted as a portion of No. 40 in the official map of Bandora deposited with the Collector of Thana.

LOT II.

All that piece or parcel of land, together with the messuage or bungalow and premises standing thereon, situate at Bandora Hill, in the District of Thana, containing by admeasurement 17 goontas and 12 anas, be the same little more or less, and bounded on the North partly by the public road, partly by the property of Mr. J. C. Phillips, and partly by the property of his Highness Aga Khan, on the south by the property described as Lot No. 1, on the east partly by the property of his Highness Aga Khan, and partly by the property described as lot No. 1, and on the west by the property described as Lot No. 3, and more particularly described and particularly noted as a portion of No. 40 in the official map of Bandora, deposited with the Collector of Thana.

LOT III.

All that piece or parcel of land, together with the messuage or bungalow and premises standing thereon, situate on the Bandora Hill, in the District of Thana, containing by admeasurement 14 goontas and 4 anas, be the same little more or less, and bounded on the north by the property of Mr. J. C. Phillips, on the south by the property of Mr. Harkisondas Narrotamdas, on the east partly by the property described as Lot No. 1, and partly by the property described as Lot No. 2, and on the west by the Public road, and more particularly noted as a portion of No. 40 in the official map of Bandora, deposited with the Collector of Thana.

Copies of the maps or plans of the respective premises recently prepared by the Huzur Surveyor, and sanctioned by the Collector of Thana, are annexed to the contracts with the Auctioneers, and may be seen by the intending bidders.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Chalk, Walker and Smetham, Solicitors for the Executors, at their Office, 18, Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, August 28, 1895.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

SEEDS!

SEEDS!!

SEEDS!!!

ENGLISH, AMERICAN AND INDIAN.

FRESH AND GENUINE.

Please send for Price List.

DEY & Co.,
27, DURJIPARA STREET, CALCUTTA.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET,"
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.
Twelve Months............................ Rs. 26
Six Months................................ „ 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above Rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta, Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.

If aid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 3s. 3d. per quarter.

OFFICE:—Dorset Street, Whitefriars, London.

NOTICES.

THE IMPERIAL BRITISH EAST AFRICA COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Creditors of the above named Company are required on or before the 30th Day of October, 1895, to send their Names and Addresses, and the particulars of their Debts or Claims, and the Names and Addresses of their Solicitors, if any, to the Company, at its Offices, at Mombasa, and, if so required by notice in Writing from the said Company or by any persons on its behalf, are by their Solicitors to come in and prove their said Debts and Claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they may be excluded from the benefit of any distributions made before such debts are proved.—Dated this 2nd Day of August, 1895.

By Order,
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents, I. B. E. A. Company.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, RAJPIPLA.

TENDERS are invited for the SAWING of Forty-Thousand TEAK SLEEPERS, 5ft. by 10in. by 5in.

2. The Teak is Stacked at 25 different Depots.
3. Tenders should reach the Undersigned on or before the 5th September next.
4. The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
5. Should no satisfactory Tender be received, an Auction Sale will be held at the Undersigned's Office, on the 15th September next.
6. For further particulars apply to

W. G. CLABBY,
State Forest Officer, Rajpipla State.
Nandod, Rewakantha, 21st August, 1895.

THE SIVAGANGA ZEMINDARY DEBENTURE RUPEE LOAN, 1895.

1,200 Bonds of Rs. 500 each, carrying half-yearly Coupons Payable to Bearer.

Area of the Estate, 1,680 square miles; Population, 450,000 souls.

Annual Revenue about Rs. 8,50,000; Government Rent, Rs. 2,57,000.

SOLICITORS.—MESSRS. BARCLAY, MORGAN and ORR, Madras.

AUDITORS.—MESSRS. LOVELOCK AND LEWES, Chartered Accountants, Calcutta.

BANKERS AND TRUSTEES FOR DEBENTURE HOLDERS:—
COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

The Terms of the Bonds are as under, bearing Interest from the 1st July 1895, Principal and Interest being payable at any of the Offices of the Bankers:—

Series.	Bonds. Rs. 500 each	Bearing Interest at p. ct. p. a.	Due 1st July. A. D.	To be Redeemed at per Bond.
A.	200	6	1896	Rs. 500-0-0
B.	200	5¾	1897	„ 502-8-0
C.	200	5½	1898	„ 507-8-0
D.	200	5¼	1899	„ 515-0-0
E.	400	5	1900	„ 525-0-0

The Bankers are authorised to afford any information required.

ROBT. G. ORR,
Resident Lessee, Sivaganga Zemindary.

BURMA STATE RAILWAY.
LOCOMOTIVE AND CARRIAGE DEPARTMENT.

TENDER FOR PETROLEUM LAMP-OIL FOR 1895 AND 1896.

THE Manager of the BURMA STATE RAILWAY invites Tenders for the supply of 14,000 Imperial Gallons or thereabouts of PETROLEUM LAMP-OIL for 14 Months at the rate of about 1,000 Imperial Gallons a Month more or less as required; and as may be duly notified from time to time.

2. The flashing temperature of the Oil must not be lower than 250° Fahrenheit by Abel's closed test, and the Oil must burn without smoking in carriage roof lamps, engine head lamps, &c., fitted with Baynton's Victoria burners.

3. The Oil will have to be delivered in Cases, not barrels, to the Storekeeper of this Railway, at the General Store, Depot, Rangoon, commencing from the 1st November next.

4. Tenders must state the price of the oil offered in Indian Currency per Imperial Gallon; its flashing temperature by Abel's closed test; and where and by what firm of manufacturers the oil offered was refined.

5. Each Tender must be preceded by a Sample of not less than one Imperial Gallon of the oil offered for supply, which Sample should be carefully packed and addressed to the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, care of the said Storekeeper, so as to reach him not later than the 20th August next.

6. Each Sample must be accompanied by a Letter giving full particulars required, but "not the price," so that Samples may be tested before Tenders are opened. The Letter to be addressed to the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, Burma State Railway, Insein.

7. The Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, and reserves the right of Dividing the Order equally between two or three tenderers for the same, or of giving an Order for less than the advertised quantity.

8. Tenders must be addressed to the Manager, Burma State Railway, Rangoon, under Sealed Covers, and must be delivered at his Office before Noon on the 2nd September next, Covers must be superscribed "Tender for Petroleum Lamp-Oil."

By Order,
C. E. CARDEW,
Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent.
Insein, 15th July, 1895.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P.," Advertising Dept., "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID............ £600,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES, IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES:
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Delhi, Lahore, Kurrachee, Edinburgh.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS............	The Credit Lyonnais.
SINGAPORE PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA..............	Do.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed, when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

W. CARRON, Acting Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..............................$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund..................................$	55,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.........$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
F. D. BARNES, Esq., (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
G. E. NOBLE, }

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BOMBAY.
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SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
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YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

"GAZETTE" INSURANCE COUPON.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.,
9, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.; 7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA; & 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Rs. 10,000 "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Rs. 10,000
DEATH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.

APPLICABLE TO ADEN, INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON,
BY SEA OR RAIL.

TEN THOUSAND RUPEES will be paid by the above INSURANCE COMPANY to the legal representatives of any person killed by an accident to the Passenger Train or to the Steamer in which the deceased was travelling as an ordinary passenger; or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within one calendar month after such accident.

And the like amount will be paid should such injury not prove fatal but result in the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in both eyes or by physical separation of both hands; or of both feet or of one hand and one foot.

Five Thousand Rupees will be paid should such injury only result in the loss by physical separation of one hand; or of one foot; or the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in one eye.

Provided at the time of such accident the person so killed or permanently injured was the owner of this INSURANCE COUPON for the current issue with his or her usual signature written underneath, or if it is proved that he or she is a subscriber through a newsagent or through the publishers, and also that notice of claim was given within SEVEN DAYS from the date of the accident, which are conditions precedent to this Insurance.

*Signature*____________________

NOTE.—This Insurance applies only to persons over 14 years of age, is limited to ONE COUPON for each holder, and is not invalidated by any insurance with this or any other Accident Company, but is in addition thereto.

It is not necessary for Subscribers, Advertisers, or Newsagents either to sign or carry the paper, as they will be held insured for the period during which their Subscription, Advertisement, or Agency subsists.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

ONLY GENUINE
ORIGINAL AND

CHLORODYNE

COUGHS, COLDS,
ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false.*

This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times* July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in

NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE RHEUMATISM.

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR
DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY,
CHOLERA.

GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of

EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists. 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURER*—

J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell Street
London, W.C.

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL & LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.........Rs.	25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS AND REST... „	10,46,454

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.
BRANCHES:—
BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE

BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMAH, CEYLON, & in LONDON, EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
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SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq.
GORDHANDAS KHATAO, Esq.
NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—2 Years, 5 per cent. per annum; 12 Months, 4½ per cent. per annum; 6 Months, 3½ per cent. per annum.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Bearing half-yearly Compound Interest.

STERLING DEPOSITS.—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum on Balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 which do not fall below Rs. 500 during the Half-year.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, and approved personal Security.

Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Full information and Rules of business furnished on application.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL............	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,109,875
PAID UP CAPITAL..................	£554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE, 40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

BRANCHES & AGENCIES:
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MADRAS.
COLOMBO.
KANDY.
GALLE.
SINGAPORE.
HONGKONG.
SHANGHAI.

Edinburgh Deposit Agency (129 George Street), Messrs. C. & D. Pearson, C. A., Agents.

Glasgow Deposit Agency (28, Renfield Street), Messrs. Hamilton & Baird, Agents.

The Bank Negotiates and Collects Bills and Grants Drafts Payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank Receives Deposits on the following Terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the Minimum Monthly Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 100,000. Sums over Rs. 100,000 will be received on Terms to be ascertained on Application.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

on which Interest is allowed as under, viz.:—

If fixed for Six Months..................... 4 per cent. p. a.
Do. Twelve Months .... 4½ per cent. „
Do. Two or Three Years ..... 4½ per cent. „

Deposits are also received for Shorter Periods, the Rates for which can be ascertained on Application. The Bank will effect the Purchase or Sale of Indian or other Securities receive Pay, Pension Dividends and Interest Free of Charge if the Moneys are remitted in its own Drafts. The Bank undertakes the safe Custody of Indian Government Paper, Shares in the Capital Stock of Government and other Banks, &c., and receives Interest and Dividends on the same on the following Terms:—

If paid in India.............................Commission ⅛th per cent
On Delivering up Government Paper or Shares from Safe Custody } „ ⅛th „
On Paying Proceeds of Sale of Government Paper or Shares in India } „ ⅛th „

J. K. MOIR,
Manager
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......Yen	6,000,000	= Rs	1,20,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL............	4,500,000	= „	90,00,000
RESERVE FUND .... „	3,923,000	= „	78,50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, and Shanghai.

BANKERS.—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. TOSHIMA,
Agent.
Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, 9th March 1895.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:— 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:— Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 75,000,000 (£3,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, Tananarive, Shanghai, Foochow, and Hankow.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

(ESTABLISHED 1863.)

CAPITAL......... Fcs. 200,000,000	=£8,000,000
RESERVE FUND..Fcs. 40,000,000	=£1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
BRANCHES in all principal Towns of France and Algiers.
LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E. C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.

BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES:
Alexandria. St. Petersburg. Madrid. Brussels. Constantinople.
Cairo. Moscow. Barcelona. Geneva. Smyrna.
Port Said. Odessa. Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody, and accepts responsibility for same, except against irresistible force, that is to say, "force majeure." Charges on withdrawal, a fee of ½ per cent. Collects Interest or Dividends at ½ per cent., but if remitted in the Bank's drafts, no commission charged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest at 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balances, or at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances, but no interest is allowed on sums over Rs. 1,00,000.

Receives fixed deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent. p. a.
for 6 months at 3 per cent. p. a.

General Banking Business transacted.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND...............	£160,000

HEAD OFFICE:
2, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, and Aden.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

W. H. BEDDY,
Acting Manager.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

DUC DE MONTEBELLO CHAMPAGNE CREMANT.
CUVEE EXTRA—MAXIMUM—SEC.
As supplied to many Messes and Clubs.
Rs. 36 per doz. qts. and Rs. 20 per doz. pts., nett cash.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ARMANDE FRERE'S CHAMPAGNE.

CUVÉE RESERVÉE.

FRESH CONSIGNMENT.

Recently Arrived.

One dozen Quarts ...... Rs. 36
One dozen Pints .... „ 20

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MESSRS. DENISON & CO.,
(RETAIL AGENTS FOR
MESSRS. CROFT, MODY & CO.,)
HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

DANCING DRUGGETS.

THE ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore, can supply at a few days' notice, Dancing Cloths of any size, fitted complete with eyelets. They are made of their stoutest description of White Drill or of Canvas.

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

SANDAL CAPSULES

TRADE MARK "SAVARESSE."

ALSO Copaiba. Made with Membrane. The ONLY Capsules not made of Gelatine. Cure Urethral Complaints.

SOLD by all First Class CHEMISTS in INDIA.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,

ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.

YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD. Rs. a.
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate 4 0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate 5 0

Other lines, such as Club, Address and Regiment, charges Re. 1 per line extra.

THE "MOZART" STOOL.

(Size 14 in. by 18 in.)

"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT"

A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the imp advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadine quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; str metal mechanism in

LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.

THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,
Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.

Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone: full Compass.

Height 4 ft. 1 in.. Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.

SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE.
BOMBAY & POONA.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local Absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 492, High Holborn, LONDON.

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The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

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First insertion ....Rs. 5.
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All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion..As. 8 per line.
Second do. .... 4½ „
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ....Re. 1-0
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"BOMBAY GAZETTE" BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS—

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Per Annum...............Rs.	12	Per Annum ....Rs.	15
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Post Free.

Per Annum ....Rs.	12
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Post Free.

Per Annum ....Rs.	12
Half-yearly .... „	6
Quarterly .... „	3

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Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 08 July, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-15 p.m.
Anthropological Society of Bombay, Monthly Meeting, 5-30 p.m.

CRICKET.

Bankers vs. Brokers.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Arrayo and Colaba entered the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Africa, Benares, and Setos entered the dock yesterday.

BOMBAY ARTS SOCIETY.—The annual general meeting of the Bombay Art Society will be held on Wednesday, the 4th of September, at 5-30 p.m., at the Elphinstone College.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Morvi, with twelve followers, arrived in Bombay, on Monday morning, and has put up in a bungalow, at Dongersey Road.

A RANEE'S ARRIVAL.—Shrimant Anundibai, wife of the Raja of Kolhapur, has come to Bombay, with seventy-two followers, and has put up in the Davur Hall, at Warden Road, Cumballa Hill.

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from the 28th instant the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated at offices, in the Town of Bombay by Schedule 44, *viz.*, 1s. 1¼d., per rupee.

THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.—Shaikh Babun Ahmed, a Mahomedan, residing at De Lisle Road, reports that during his absence from home, some one opened the door of his room, and entering it removed ornaments, worth Rs. 113 from a box, which was forced open.

BOMBAY ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—At the usual monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay, to be held in the Society's Rooms, 6, Apollo Street, Fort, at 5-30 p.m., to-day, the following paper will be read :—" An Archæological Tour in North Canara," by Mr. G. K. Betham.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.—A match will be played on the Cooperage ground, this evening, between the Rovers and a team from the Royal Irish Rifles, Colaba. The following team will represent the Rovers :—Messrs. Stevenson, Walton, Stewart, Shipp, Allan, Sell, R. Allan, Lauder, J. Murratt, F. Simpson, and A. Brown. The kick-off will be at 5-15.

SELLING GANJA WITHOUT A LICENSE—Yesterday, at the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Shaikh Dadoo, was charged with selling ganja without a license from the Collector. The accused, who was arrested at Nul Bazaar, where he was selling the drug, was fined Rs. 20, and the ganja found with him confiscated.

A VISITOR FROM ABOVE.—Junas Nathu, a Memon, keeping a cloth-shop, in Chukla Street, reported to the police that, on Monday night, his shop was entered into by some one, removing the tiles from the roof, and cutting a portion of the thin wooden cross-bars. Two boxes in the shop were broken open, and Rs. 62 in cash and currency notes, one half of a fifty rupee and one half of a ten rupee note were extracted.

GUNPATI FESTIVAL.—Last night, Mr. Balkrishna Bhewajee Tanajee Nakhva Patel, J.P., entertained his numerous friends at an evening party, at his residence, Nowrojee Hill, in celebration of the festival of Shri Gunpati and Gauri. The house was a sea of lights gleaming from all sides. Chandeliers and Chinese lanterns shed their light through variegated glass pendants. The whole house was a small fine art exhibition. Dancing girls amused the guests, who were at intervals supplied with refreshments. The party dispersed at a late hour after the distribution of pan, gulab, attar, and garlands.

OBITUARY.—A Salsette correspondent writes:—The toll of the funeral bells here, on the 13th instant, announced the sad death of Mr. Francis Xavier Miranda from typhoid fever, at the early age of thirty-four years. The deceased was one of the sons of the late Sir C.B. Miranda, Collector, of Novas Conquestas. He was patriotic, generous and charitable. He was a musician and left behind him various compositions, which are much appreciated. The immense crowd that formed the funeral procession gave proof of his popularity. After the usual service, orations were delivered over the grave by Drs. F. De Cunha and C. F. X. Gracias and Mr. Lourenco.

A DISHONEST POST OFFICE EMPLOYE.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Jeevanjee Pestonjee, Inspector of the Moombadevie Post Office, charged one Mahomed Noorkhan, a despatcher of the same post office, with stealing four letters, belonging to the post office, on Saturday. It seems that for the last two months complaints had been made of the loss of letters and parcels, and so the Postmaster told one Banoo Goodajee, another peon, to watch the movements of the accused. On Saturday Banoo gave some information to the Postmaster. and accordingly when accused was leaving office he was stopped, and asked for the letters that he had with him. Accused handed over the four letters that he had. Afterwards accused was arrested by the police. The case was adjourned for further inquiries till the 3rd proximo.

A VERNACULAR TECHNICAL JOURNAL FOR INDIA.—The enterprising publishers of the Indian Textile Journal, the leading technical periodical of India, announce in the current number the publication of a vernacular edition of their popular journal. This, we think, is a move in the right direction, as the number of mills and other factories, under native enterprise and management, is increasing, and the present edition of the journal evidently fully covers the ground among the English-reading public interested in the textile and engineering industries of India. The editing of the vernacular journal has been undertaken by Mr. Sorabji M. Rutnagur, who has had considerable experience in the local cotton industry, and to whose efforts the present success and popularity of the Indina Textile Journal is in a great measure due. On the whole the new paper is in very good hands, and we hope the endeavours of the publishers to supply native mill agents, managers, and other engaged in the various branches of our staple industry, with practical and useful information, will meet with encouragement and support.

SIR D. M. PETIT GYMNASTIC INSTITUTION.—A meeting of the members of the gymnasium was held on the gymnasium premises, on Monday evening, Mr. K.R. Cama presiding. From the report for the years 1893 and 1894, read by the honorary secretary, Mr. Bomanjee Byramjee Patel, it appeared that at the end of 1892, there were 160 students attending the gymnasium. In 1893, 186 new students entered and 184 withdrew ; and in 1894, 137 new students entered, and 167 withdrew, leaving at the end of the latter year 132 students on the rolls. The fees paid by the students varied from eight annas to Re. 1-8 per month, while 21 were admitted free. Under arrangements made with Government, students of the Elphinstone College were also admitted free. Of the 132 students, 93 were Parsees, 29 Hindus, and 5 Mussulmans and Christians. With regard to their occupation, 93 were students, 31 collegians, and 18 tradesmen. In 1893 they were examined by Captain Pocre and Dr. Framjee Edaljee Madon, and in 1894 by Captain Smith and Mr. D. J. Tata, who made very satisfactory reports. During the two years, eight Hindu and Mahomedan "oostads" of mofussil gymnasia received instruction in the gymnasium and obtained certificates as first-class teachers. From the accounts prepared by the honorary treasurer, Mr. Framjee Temuljee Mirza, it appeared that, at the end of 1892, the assets amounted to Rs. 15,010, while the receipts for 1893 and 1894 were Rs. 5,320, and the expenditure Rs. 4,689, leaving the balance at Rs. 15,641. The expenditure in reality exceeded the income by Rs. 68 ; and the committee solicit further assistance. The report was adopted ; and the customary resolutions having been carried, a special resolution was passed, on the motion of Mr. J. C. Cama, seconded by Mr. Nusserwanjee Heerjeebhoy Patel, recording the deep regret of the meeting at the death of Mr. Framjee, eldest son of the patron of the gymnasium Sir D. M. Petit, Bart. It was further resolved to send a copy of the resolution to Sir Dinshaw.

UNDER the title of " The Residuum of ' Veto'," the following ingenious fantasia is published in the *World* :—

In the Radical cave a bait hung low,
 And they called it Local Veto—
V with an E, E with a T, T with an O,
 And they trailed it through the street, O

They hashed it up for the great B.P.,
 And they thought it disguised in toto—
V with an O, O with a T, T with an E,
 They thought it would thus spell " Vote," O

They fancied the people would all catch on,
 And soon in its toils be caught, O !
But the V is gone, and the E is gone, and the T is gone,
 And the O that is left spells Nought, O !

SAVES TIME AND MONEY.—Monk's Pulmonicon is a sure cure for troublesome hacking, dry or humid cough, cold, bronchitis and other Pulmonary diseases. Acts as a charm in relieving congested mucous membrane of the Throat and Wind Pipe. As. 12, of MADON, SONS & Co.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE JARDINE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY TO FORGE A WILL

IMPERATRIX VS. NARAYEN NATHU AND THREE OTHERS.

THIS was an appeal from a decison of Mr. Arthur H. Unwin, Sessions Judge of Nassik, who, on the 11th June last, convicted the first accused of abetment of the offence of forgery of a will under sections 467and 109,and of fraudulently using as genuine a forged will under section 471 of the PenalCode,and the three others of forgery of a will under section 471. The first accused was sentenced to an aggregate term of five years' rigorous imprisonment with a fine of Rs. 1,000 for the two offences, and in default of payment of fine, to a year's further rigorous imprisonment; while the three other accused were sentenced each to five years' rigorous imprisonment. Mr. Branson, with Mr. N. G. Chandawarker, appeared for the accused ; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The four accused were charged with having conspired to forge a document, purporting to be an unregistered will executed by one Nathu Bhau Gujerati, of Yeola, on a date corresponding to the 9th September, 1890, and to revoke a registered will executed by Nathu only ten days before, namely on the 31st August, 1890, the original of which was not forthcoming. The first prisoner was also charged with having used the first-mentioned will as defendant in two suits filed against him by Nathu's widows in the Yeola court, upon whose sanction this prosecution was based. The gist of these charges was that the first-mentioned will was fabricated to defraud the widows by cutting their maintenance at Rs. 10 each per mensem, and Rs. 75 each per annum for charities under the registered will of 31st August, down to only Rs. 4 per mensem maintenance and their "stridhan" ornaments. The defence was that the first-mentioned will was genuine and reasonable, being the result of a change of mind in Nathu, who, after executing the registered will, remembered certain obligations that had before escaped him, and found that its provisions would burden too heavily the estate of his heir, the accused Narayen, adopted by him subsequent to that will. The second accused declared that he wrote the will, and the third and fourth stated that they attested it, at Nathu's request. Nathu Bhau was, according to the Sessions Judge, a shrewd, wealthy, and much respected trader of Yeola, who died on the 13th September,1890,leaving two issueless widows, and moveable and immoveable estate valued at Rs. 25,000.

Mr. Justice Jardine, in giving the court's decision, said : Except that all the persons deposing to the execution of the second will exhibit A., have been made prisoners and tried for forging it, the present case is much like the civil suit out of which it arose. The two widows of the testator Nathu relied on an earlier will and sued the donee, prisoner 1,the nephew and adopted son of Nathu. The defence of prisoner 1 was two-fold in the suit ; he relied on his admitted status as adopted son and on the later will. Before examining the matters on which the litigants differ, it is best to see what matters they are agreed upon. The following facts are undisputed, On the 31st August, 1890, Nathu, a childless Gujerati trader, executed a will, of which Ex. B is a copy, making prisoner 1 his heir or rather residuary legatee and making three devises. On the 8th September he adopted prisoner 1 by a deed of which Ex. C is a copy, and by two other deeds confirmed two of the three devises, viz., to the Arya Somaj and to Parsotam Barve. On the 8th September the Sub-Registrar came to Nathu's house and registered the will Ex. B. the adoption deed, and the two deeds of gift. On the 13th September Nathu died ; and for a while prisoner 1 lived with the two widows ; when disputes arose about the rate of maintinence. The widow Bhagu swears that prisoner 1 did in these first weeks, after Nathu's death, refuse to pay at Rs. 10 a month and offered Rs. 4, which he said was in accordance with the second will made by Nathu. The other widow Walu also an adult woman, tells a different story, and says she first learned that there was a document giving only Rs. 4 after the suit was begun by these two women. There are, however, two admitted documents. Ex. L. of June, 1892, is a notice to prisoner 1 by these two women that they would sue him unless he acted up to the dispositions of the first will which with many other things is recited. Ex. K. of the 29th September, 1892, is a long expostulatory reply thereto. Both Exs. L. and K. were published in a newspaper and show that the widows and the heir were on very strained terms. Ex. K. distinctly alleges by date the second will of the 9th September, 1890, as superseding the first will. These bad relations having lasted till now, the widows being afterwards pitted against the heir in a civil suit and this criminal trial, it is difficult to believe Walu. The civil suit was not filed by the women till 1st June, 1893, or about eight months after prisoner 1's written and public insistance on the second will which Bhagu admits she had known about since the autumn of 1890. On the 8th July, 1891, prisoner 1 filed his written statement which again distinctly relies on the second will. The suit was ultimately settled by arbitrators by amicable compromise on which the Subordinate Judge passed a decree. Ex. A was produced before that Judge on the 6th June, 1894. The case, which it is for the prosecution to prove, is that the signature of Nathu on Ex. A. is a forgery. There is no testimony to show this. No witness asserts that it is not Nathu's writing. What testimony there is bears in favour of the prisoners. Witness 13 thinks the signature is like one admitted signature on Ex. O. He is a donee of the gift to the Arya Somaj and has nothing to lose or gain as he holds a confirmatory deed. Witness 16 the father of prisoner 1, a man likely to be informed says Nathu shewed him Ex. A which had been executed at his advice or remonstrance, Witness 21 Khemachand, who attested the first will and was one of the arbitrators in the suit was also shewn Ex. A by Nathu and discussed it with him. Thus the testimony such as it is, stands in favour of the prisoners ; and it would be illegitimate to infer their guilt from the mere supposition that the witnesses have not told the truth or the whole truth. The two widows deny that Nathu executed a fifth document, but for reasons mentioned above it will not do to place much reliance on them. The courts are at liberty to compare a disputed signature with admitted signatures. The learned judge thinks that Ex. A. is not as feebly written as a sick man would write nor as feebly written as Ex. O. We have compared the former with those on Ex. O. D. and P. and find much resemblance in the fashion of the letters. As a difference may be made in fineness by using a different pen, it would be unsafe to assume that the asthma affected Nathu's handwriting. See the view taken by the Privy Council in Bama Sundari vs. Tarasundari in a similar case I. L. R. 19 Cal., 65. There is nothing else on the record which can properly be called evidence of any weight being remote from the question who wrote the signature, and it follows therefore that the prisoners must be acquitted. What remains is material for conjecture, but not such as a court can judge on, to use the expression approved by the House of Lords and cited in Q.-E. vs. Vajiram I. L. R. 16 Bom. 423. The only reason given by the assessors for conviction is that the second will was not registered. But it is common experience that testators neglect many precautions, else disputed probate suits would be rare. Khemchand also deposed to it being known that a will need not be registered, and it may be conjectured that as prisoner 1 was heir under both wills and had been given in adoption he and his father may have refrained from putting the sick man to further trouble. The Sessions Judge assumes that there has been a shameful and iniquitous conspiracy to suppress the documents bearing Nathu's admitted signature. The Government Pleader, however, admits that two of these documents are not in the possession or power of any of the prisoers. Nothing could therefore be assumed against them so far, however great may be the suspicion in either the suit or the criminal trial. As regards the others there is no proof that prisoner 1 got the earlier will or adoption deed. At the civil suit it was a matter in which if he had these papers he would be guided as to producing them by the various considerations that influence a litigant. We must point out to the Sessions Judge that the prisoners at the trial were under no obligation whatever to produce any evidence ;and that until a strong case had been made out against them no inference against them can be drawn from non-production of papers even were it proved that they had them. It is also matter of mere conjecture whether a testator making a second will would demand the presence of particular persons, e.g., those who wrote or attested an earlier will, to do the same again. It would be as wrong to treat the late production of Ex. A. in the Civil Court as evidence of forgery as it would be to assume from the widows not demanding its early production, when they knew of it, that their claim was a false one. This is a matter of conjecture. The Government Pleader admits here that there is no interpolation in the prisoner 1's written statement : and it would be absurd to make any inference against him because he relies on the second will in his last para. seeing he had publicly asserted that will long before ; and to any one used to legal proceedings, it is easy to surmise that prisoner 1 naturally wished to win on the undisputed defence, i.e., his status of adopted son, without however giving up his point about the second will. Of course his pleading which is reasonable enough, was most likely governed by his pleader's learning : and of course his pleading does not in any way touch the other prisoners. We are also of opinion that the Sessions Judge in dealing with the probability of a second will has failed to give due weight to the vast change which occurs when a childless Hindu proceeds to adopt a son. He was moved to do this some days after he had by his first will made prisoner 1 his heir. There is usually a negotiation before a man will consent either to give or take a son. The adoption was not made till the 8th September. Once made Nathu had a son by whom he would naturally expect his widows to be maintained and cherished. There is then nothing improbable in the natural father asking to have the rate of maintenance reduced. Nor in a reduction of bequest to them for charity, seeing that the son given is the proper person to do what religion requires in the family. Except as regards the matter of Ex. N. there is no such great change made by the second will as to justify any great suspicion. Ex. N. is fully explained by witness 13, and the evidence is that the second will carried out Nathu's wish in that matter, and, moreover, a fact of importance, that the second will was acted upon. It would not be difficult to construct an argument from probability out of the circumstances of the adoption and contents of the second will, the delay of the widows to bring the suit or to demand production of the second will, an argument that these widows who compromised the suit are the real offenders. But as in the present trial that would be based on mere probabilities on which opinion would be mere conjecture, and besides the risk of a mistaken and unjust judgment there would be a terror added to civil litigation enough to deter many persons from resorting to the court. In a criminal case the burden of proof is on the prisoner under section 101 of the Indian Evidence Act, and a conviction must be based on evidence which excludes the theory of innocence not on circumstances of suspicion, however well-founded.

For the reasons given, their lordships reversed the convictions and sentences, acquitted the four prisoners and directed that they be discharged.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are Excerpts from the Proceedings of a Meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 20th August :—

Resumed consideration of a letter from the Engineer, dated 10th August 1895, requesting sanction to order a pair of new gates to replace the present gates for the 55 ft. entrance, Prince's Dock, which not being protected from heavy seas as the 66ft. gates and the Victoria Dock gates are, have in consequence suffered considerable damage and also been attacked by sea worms ; reporting on the state of the present gates ; showing that if the gates were repaired, the cost would be litte if anything less than that of a pair of new gates and recommending that new gates be obtained from Messrs. Sir W. G. Armstrong, Mitchell and Co., who offer to construct them within six months at an estimated cost as under :—

Iron and Steel gates	£	4,040
Freight on 170 tons	„	170
Insurance, &c.	„	18
£ 4,228 at 1s. 1d.=Rs.		78,055
Landing charges	Rs.	425
Duty	„	1,221
Erection	„	14,280
Taking out old gates and transporting and fixing new	„	4,000
	Rs.	97,981
Contingencies 10 per cent.	„	9,798
	Rs.	1,07,779

Submitted letters from Messrs. Sir W.G. Armstrong Mitchell & Co., dated 17th and 18th July 1895, with plans and tenders forwarded by the Engineer with the above letter. Submitted memo. to the Engineer, No. 2914, dated 17th August 1895. Submitted memo. from the Engineer, dated 20th August 1895, reporting on the relative merits of iron and greenheart in the construction of the gates.

Resolution.—The Engineer should be authorised to accept Messrs. W. G. Armstrong's tender for new iron and steel gates for the 55-foot entrance. The cost, estimated at Rs. 1,07,779 including erection, should be charged to depreciation.

Read the following Trustees' Resolution, dated 30th July 1895. Submitted memo. to the Engineer, dated 18th May 1895, requesting him to furnish detailed plans and estimates for the several works required on the part of the Trustees to fit the South Reclamation at Mody Bay for traffic. Submitted letter from the Engineer, dated 15th June 1895. Submitted memo. from the Port Officer, dated 19th June 1895. Read letter from the Engineer, dated 13th July 1895, forwarding plans and estimates noted below of the works to be provided by the Trustees :—

			Rs.
1. South Face—Alternative Estimates	1. Rs. 43,668 2. „ 45,569 3. „ 46,058 4. „ 30,539	...	30,539
2. Metalling wharves			4,060
3. Pier			16,604
4. Dredging			13,200
5. Moorings			6,387
		Total Rs.	70,790

and recommending, with reference to item 1, that the estimate for Rs. 30,539, which provides for the construction of a pitched slope in place of a masonry wall, be sanctioned. Read letter to Messrs. Graham & Co., dated 17th July 1895. Read letters from Messrs. Graham and Company dated 17th and 25th July 1895 respectively. Read letter from the Engineer, dated 27th July 1895. Read proceedings of the Land and Railways Committee.

Resolution—The papers should be circulated to the Trustees who are not members of the Land and Railways Committee. The Engineer should be asked to frame an alternative estimate for an iron screw pile pier.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 19th August 1895, forwarding plan for an iron pier together with an estimate for the work, amounting to Rs. 26,232 ; saying that if the pier is increased to 15 feet wide the extra cost will be Rs. 2,000, and submitting an estimate, amounting to Rs. 16,700, for two dolphins 200 feet apart, situated on each side of the pier, as shown on plan.

Resolution—The Trustees approve of the pier being constructed of wood as originally designed, but the width should be increased to 15 feet; Rs. 2,000 should be added to the estimate to cover the cost of this alteration. It is not advisable to incur the expense of building dolphins if it can be avoided, as the arrangements are not likely to be permanent and the pier may be only occasionally used. They can be added should experience show it to be necessary, but it will be advisable in such case to have alternative estimates for dolphins of wood instead of iron. Alternative estimate No. 4 for dealing with the south slope is approved. The area to be dredged to form a berth for steamers should be deepened to R. L. 52·00 instead of 53·00, if, as appears probable, no largely increased expenditure will be necessary. The Engineer should report on this point. The work not being included in the Budget should be reported to Government for sanction in accordance with section 56 of the Act with the intimation that the expenditure can be provided for from cash balances and adjusted as follows :—To debit of fixed annual revenue surplus 1895-96, Rs. 20,000 ; to debit of fixed annual revenue surplus 1896-97, Rs. 53,000,=Rs. 73,000, as this course is preferable to borrowing for so small an expenditure. The cost of the pier, to be debited in the first instance to capital, should be written off against revenue from year to year in such proportions as may be determined hereafter. The Engineer should be requested to submit proposals in this respect, taking into account the probable life of the pier with the necessary renewals.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 30th July 1895, reporting that the entire work of deepening the Sand basin at Mazagon could not be finished within the Rs. 4,200 sanctioned by Trustees' Resolution No. 221, dated 26th June 1895 ; that the work done up to date by the Port Trust dredger " Priestman " and the Government dredger " Mudlark, " the latter having been obtained to do the work of the former when she was required for some other duty, has cost Rs. 3,979, leaving a balance of Rs. 221 ; and that there is still 10,000 tons silt which it will cost Rs. 4,000, including the balance of Rs. 221, to remove ; and explaining that the first estimate for clearing the basin was framed from a rough survey as the basin was full of boats at the time, and that, when a close survey was made on 15th July 1895, the existence of the above quantity of 10,000 tons silt was detected. Read memo from the Traffic Manager, dated 9th August 1895. Read memo from the Engineer, dated 9th August 1895, forwarding plan showing the soundings taken at Mazagon Reclamation on 15th July 1895, and an estimate for removing the balance of silt amounting to Rs. 3,779.

Resolution.—The revised estimate, amounting to Rs. 7,979, is sanctioned and the work should be completed, the expenditure in the current year being met from the provision for contingent works, Item 35 of the Budget.

Read memo. from the Acting Municipal Commissioner, dated 27th July 1895, forwarding a copy of a letter from the Executive Engineer, Municipality, No. 7841, dated 25th July 1895, saying that the paving of the footpaths on the roads on the reclamation south of Sassoon Dock may be deferred for a year ; that the width of the footpaths must be 1-6th of the total width of road as required by the rule of the Municipality, as sufficient reasons are not shown for departing from the rule ; and that as the Trustees are willing to substitute the existing latrine in the locality by a water-carriage one and to connect it with the Municipal sewer when the latter is ready for the reception of sewage, they may construct the new latrine on the water-carriage system at once, the Municipal sewer along Colaba Causeway being ready for use, but, if they wish to defer it for a short time, there is no great objection to it. Read letter from the Engineer, dated 9th August 1895, recommending that the paving of the footpaths be deferred for a year; that the question about the width of the footpaths need not be argued further; that the present arrangement regarding the latrine should stand till the Municipal sewer is ready for the reception of sewage ; but after that the latrines should be entirely removed and the provision of latrines be left to the owners of the houses.

Resolution.—The Trustees agree to provide pipe sewers along the roads when required to do so by the Municipal Commissioner and to pave the footpaths if required within a year. They also agree to make the footpaths of the greater width demanded and to carry out the easterly portion of the road C.D. in the manner recommended by the Municipal Executive Engineer and to relay the side drains along the Colaba road so as to discharge into the new drain C. D. The Municipal requirements having thus been met, the work should be proceeded with. The Municipal Executive Engineer says there is no great objection to defer the alteration in the construction of the latrine and it may be held over accordingly.

The following papers were laid on the table :—

Revenue collections for 1895-96 compared with those for 1894-95 :—

—	Bunders	Docks.	Port Dept.	Other Items.	Total.
For August—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From 1st to 17th August 1895	64143	78729	4617	353	147842
From 1st to 17th August 1894	64887	100941	3052	79	168962
	Dr 744	Dr 22215	Cr 1565	Cr 274	Dr 21120
Deficit in previous months	9113	45140	278	3980	50551
Total deficit to 17th August 1895	Dr 9857	67355	Cr 1287	Cr 4254	Dr 71671

Statement showing the charges levied and tonnage dealt with at the Merewether Dry Dock, in July 1895, as compared with those of July 1894 :—

Month and Date.	No. of vessels docked.	Gross tonnage.	Charges levied. First 24 hours.	Second 24 hours.	Third 24 hours.	Subsequent 24 hours.	Extra charges.	Sundries.	Total.	No. of days occupied. Charged for.	Free.	Total.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
July 2nd to 31st	8	18,856	5,949 6 0	800 0 0	400 0 0	200 0 0	....	57 0 8	7,406 6 8	14	2	16
Add—April to June 1895	27	73,493	21,064 6 0	2,400 0 0	1,000 0 0	600 0 0	197 7 0	250 10 [illegible]	25,492 7 9	43	3	46
Total to end of July 1895	35	92,349	27,013 12 0	3,200 0 0	1,400 0 0	800 0 0	197 7 9	[illegible]	32,898 14 5	57	5	62
From April to June 1894	20	43,360	16,018 3 11	900 0 0	1,200 0 0	600 0 0	176 12 0	147 0 0	19,041 15 11	34	5	39
July 1894	7	14,743	4,719 10 0	400 0 0	200 0 0	....	125 0 0	49 0 0	5,493 10 0	9	2	11
Total to end of July 1894	27	58,103	20,737 13 11	1,300 0 0	1,400 0 0	600 0 0	3?1 12 0	196 0 6	24,535 9 11	43	7	50

Statement of monthly and season ground rents for July 1895 :—

	Area. Monthly.		For Season.		Rents. For monthly tenancies.	For season tenancies.
	Stick	Feet.	Stick	Feet	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Total as per last month's return	4,354	384	342	000	29,154 2 5	8,550 0 0
Add—Occupied during month	179	462	...		1,041 13 0	...
Total...	4,534	346	342	000	30,195 15 10	8,550 0 0
Deduct—Vacated during month	361	457	.....		1,710 3 0	.....
Total occupied at end of month	4,172	389	342	000	28,485 12 10	8,550 0 0
Corresponding figures for same month of previous year	3,965	91	322	250	25,612 7 3	8,062 0 0

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 16th Aug. 1895.	Total from 1st April 1895 to 16th Ag 1895.	For week ending 16th Aug. 1894.	Total from 1st April 1894 to 16th Ag. 1894.
Vessels piloted into harbour	15	391	14	391
„ „ out of harbour	17	417	10	416
„ transported.	10	246	8	290
„ attended to.	1	30	1	34
„ warped	4	44	1	32
STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING THE TRUSTEES' DOCKS:—				
Vessels entered—				
Prince's Dock	5	172	6	199
Victoria Dock	5	180	4	172
Total	10	352	10	371
Vessels left—				
Prince's Dock	5	173	3	202
Victoria Dock	6	185	5	183
Total	11	358	8	385
Vessels remaining in—				
Prince's Dock	11	—	7	—
Victoria Dock	10	—	7	—
Total	21	—	14	—
STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING THE DOCK HARBOUR WALLS:—				
Prince's Dock Harbour Wall	1	72	Nil.	52
Victoria „ „ „	—	29	Nil.	20
Total	1	101	Nil.	72

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK:—

	During week. No.	Period of occupation.	Tonnage.	Total. From 1st Apl 1895, to 17th August 1895. No.	Tonnage.	From 1st Apl 1894 to 17th August 1894. No	Tonnage.
For week ending 17th August, 1895.							
Vessels under 985 tons, subject to minimum charge— Nill	...	..	...	8	2,937	11	4,196
Vessels charged on tonnage— S S Chanda	1	2ds	2,022	32	94,958	22	62,238
Total	1	2ds	2,022	40	97,895	33	66,434

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Hispania s—21 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co : 400 cwts coir yarn, Luckamdas Nursey ; 32 bales wool, Ebjee Sewjee ; 1,999 cwts myrabollams, Wagjee Bacher ; 30 bales wool, Juna Vullee ; 45 bales wool, F M Dama.

FOR HULL.

Fernfield s—1,005 cwts myrabollams and 32,900 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Ganges s—114 bales hemp, John Skersten ; 100 bales hemp, Tyabjee and Co ; 201 cwts nigerseed, and 200 cwts methyseed, A Blascheck and Co ; 75 cwts gum, N Sacoorbhoy.

FOR HAMBURG.

Lindersfarne s—6,000 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 160 cwts gum, Rustomjee C Patell ; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, Ruttonjee Bapoobhoy and Co ; 300 cwts buffalo horns, Prier de Saone and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Hispania s—4,000 cwts gram, Nansee Khairaz and Co ; 800 cwts mowraseed, Ralli Brothers ; 3,999 cwts groundnuts, and 3,999 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

Nedjed s—2,000 cwts gram, Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—4 cases black tea, J Neuberg ; 110 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Imperatrix s—700 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Chilka s—337 bales cotton, R Luchmandas.

FOR HONGKONG.

Rosetta s—100 bales twist, C Bajonjee ; 37½ cwts sharkfins, K M Jaitha ; 50 bales twist, Yan Shun and Co ; 175 bales twist, Fleming Shaw and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Rosetta s—50 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co ; 400 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 300 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon ; 450 bales twist, N J Abraham ; 50 bales twist, E J Abraham ; 200 bales twist, C Macdonald and Co ; 80 cwts old iron, A Sooltanally ; 10 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co ; 110 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co ; 50 bales twist, Yan Shun and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Arroyo s—100 bales cotton, Latham Abercrombie and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Arroyo s—100 bales cotton, Latham Abercrombie and Co.

ONE of Sir Henry Irving's most prized mementoes of his knighthood is a cedar-wood cigar box enclosed in silver case presented by his old friend, Mr. Toole. The box, filled with choice Havanas, was passed about at Sir Henry's farewell banquet. It bore an inscription written in Mr. Toole's well-known copper-plate (in this case solid silver) handwriting.

THE SEVENTH CENTENARY OF ST. ANTHONY.

ALTHOUGH the Portuguese of India are noted for the fervour and splendour of their ecclesiastical festivities the seventh centenary of St. Anthony, as recently celebrated at Damaun, far outshines anything like it seen or heard of at that place. The Bishop of Damaun had invited for this occasion Archbishop Dalhoff as well as several of the Clergy and the laity, resident in Bombay and Salsette. The magnificent reception which Archbishop Dalhoff received at the hands of the ecclesiastic and civic authorities as well as the people of Damaun is an unmistakable proof of the respect and veneration in which Archbishop Dalhoff is held far beyond his own diocese. He was received at the Damaun Bunder with a salutte of twenty-one guns from the Fort Artillery. His Lordship the Bishop of Damaun and the Governor of the Settlement received his Grace. There was a large crowd in their holiday attire, and soldiers in bright uniform bestowed brilliancy upon the scene. Gaudy flags fluttered merrily and the church bells kept up a lively ding-dong as a welcome to the illustrious guest. Before proceeding to the fort Mr. Coutinho, a member of the Camara, presented his Grace with an address on behalf of the Municipality. Thence he was conducted to the Cathedral where he said Mass. At the local seminary, his Grace together with a large company of ecclesiastics were entertained by the Bishop. Here also he was presented with an address in English by one of the seminarists. Thence he was led with great pomp, to the strains of " Ecce Magnus Sacerdos," played by DeSouza's band, to the chapel attached to the seminary. After this the Bishop took his Grace over to his own palace. In the evening at 6-30 the Cathedral was thronged with a large congregation. His Grace presided at the solemn vespers. Next morning so early as 4 o'clock DeSouza's band struck up the "Alvorado," at the Seminary,and the military band paraded the streets of Damaun and the various societies and sodalities repaired to the episcopal seminary. The Governor and his whole staff were present. At 9 a. m. a procession was formed, headed by a long train of communion children, in double file, followed by the societies and the sodalities, the seminarists came next, then followed the vicars and professors with their proper robes. At the rear the statue of St. Anthony was borne by four seminarists, followed by his Grace, under a bright canopy upheld by glittering posts. Behind the procession the Governor and his staff, together with other distinguished ladies and gentlemen followed, all marching in the regular order of the procession to the Cathedral, where there was a Pontifical High Mass, the celebrant being his Grace, who was assisted by Revs. Cordeiro and Vaz, professors at the seminary. The Mass played on this occasion was Haydn's No. 2. The " Tantum Ergo," which was sung, is a beautiful composition, and was remarkably well rendered. At the conclusion of this imposing service memento pictures, in honour of the seventh centenary of St. Anthony, were distributed to the congregation. At 5-50 p.m., a banquet was given by the Bishop of Damaun and the Governor, several toasts being honoured. A conversazione followed at which the Governor, the Attorney for the Crown, Father Barreto, and Mr. A. D'Souza delivered brief speeches. On Friday his Grace offered the Holy Sacrifice of Mass in the seminary chapel as a blessing to the seminarists. After breakfast his Grace went about visiting the various local places of interest. At noon his Grace's former pupils, now residing in Damaun, presented him with an address. A beautiful dramatic performance, followed at the Roman Catholic Episcopal Seminary, being rendered in both English and Portuguese. The amateurs performed their various parts very well indeed, and the manner in which the play was staged and mounted leaves little room for criticism. On Saturday, his Grace returned to Bombay, his departure being as grand and enthusiastic as his reception. A word of praise is due to H. E. the Governor of Damaun and his staff, as well as Mr. J. M. D'Silva who were indefatigable in their exertions to make the whole rounds of festivities in connection with the seventh Centenary of St. Anthony as successful as they proved to be.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B and P S N Co's s s Naseri, 911 tons, Captain F J Raffin, cleared yesterday for Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and 51 deck passengers.

THE s s Benares 1,934 tons, Captain C Schoufeldt, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg, (21st July) with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. James Mackintosh and Co.

THE s s Ikbal, 3,503 tons, Captain A Delargy, arrived in harbour on the 26th instant from Cardiff (3rd August), with a cargo of 6,250 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Edward Bates and Co.

THE Hansa Line Chartered steamer Africa, 1,410 tons, Captain F. Segelker, arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Bremen, Hamburg and Antwerp, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Glade and Co.

THE German East Africa Co's s s Setos, 1,234 tons, Captain A Weiskam, arrived in harbour yestdrday from Zanzibar (16th August) with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr C A de Lemas, Mr F L de Pimuntel and wife, Mr A G Anjeral, Mr Maneckji Merwanjee and wife, and 64 deck. The vessel is consigned to Mr F Heyer.

THE Japan Mail Steamship Co's s s Arroyo 2,307 tons, Captain R Samuel, which arrived in harbour on the 26th instant from Yokohama, (20th July) brought a general cargo, 48 horses and the following passengers :—Mr Saram Simb, Mr Mahomed Ahmed, Mr. Yusuf Sidick, Mr Fernandes, Mr J Barai, Mr A Abass, Mr H M Obsim, Mr Cadar, Mr Haron Solomon, Mr Newman, Mr. Harlyw, Mr Dinshaw and Mr Roller. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Tata and Sons.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—AUGUST 27.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
B	Arroyo	2307	Samuel	Japan		Tata & Sons
C	Mobile	930	Miller	P Gulf		B & P S N Co
D	Naderi	1168	Macalister	R S Port	28-8	B & P S N Co
F	Taif	895	Lemiere	Not fixed		H C Joosub
G	Kilwa	993	Rickford	Zanzibar	30-8	M Mackenzie
H	H M S Magdala		Goodridge			H M S Government
H & J	Tennaserim					H M S Government
K	Bahaduri	829		Keysar		Shepherd & Co
L	Mahanadi	548	Adam	Not fixed		Shepherd & Co
M	Sabarmati	523		Not fixed		Shepherd & Co
N	Lindisfarne	3030	Andrew			Ruttonji Bomonji & Co
P	Thibet	1665	Garet	Not fixed		H C Cassum
Alongside H	Torpedo Boat No. 101					H M S Government

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Brahmani	523	Budroo	Marmagoa	27-8	Shepherd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Nedjed	1692	Broady	Marseilles		K Nixon & Co
2	Hispania	2213	Abery	Liverpool	5-9	Graham & Co
3	Benares	1984	Scharfeld	Madras	29-8	J M & Co
5	Ganges	4206	Curry	London	6-9	P & O S N Co
6	Rosetta	2039	Wright	China		P & O S N Co
8	Imperatrix	2334	Rassovich	Trieste	1-9	A Lloyds
10	Africa	1619	Segelker	Karachi		Glade & Co
12	Methley Hall					E Bates & Co
14	Jubeda	1711	Tyndall	Mauritius		H Cassum
15	Kola	498	Whitehead	Karachi	31-8	M M & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Vessels.	Ton.	Agent.
Ponani	872	Shepherd & Co
Kaveri	372	Do.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
26	Ikbal (s)	Delargy	Cardiff, Aug 3.
	Arroyo (s)	Samuel	Yokohama, July 20,
27	Benares (s)	Schoufeldt	Hamburg, July 21.
	Setos (s)	Weisskam	Zanzibar, Aug 16.

DEPARTURE.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
27	Dumra (s)	Livingstone.	Karachi.

The steamer Naseri, Captain Raffin, obtained her port-clearance yesterday for Persian Gulf.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Kola, for Karachi.
„ Arroyo, for China, &c.
„ Ikbal, for Marseilles and Antwerp.
„ Chupra, for Rangoon, &c.
„ Fazilka, for Calcutta, &c.
„ Fernfield, for Hull, Antwerp and Dunkirk.
„ Setos, for Zanzibar, &c.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 27.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Dublin s—50 cases whisky, Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee.
Clan Alpine s—51 cases whisky, Sorabjee Cowasjee.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Methley Hall s—8 cases soap, P S Pochajee; 40 kegs chemicals Heerjee Mooljee ; 6 cases provisions, A Maybhoy ; 7 cases spirit lamps, F Hoosenalli.

FROM LONDON.

Ganges s—15 cases tobacco, Hormaz Sheriar ; 43 cases medicine, soap, &c, H Mooljee and Co ; 14 cases tobacco, Hormusjee Adurjee ; 30 cases tobacco, Essoofally Russoolji ; 14 cases tobacco, B Nazarally ; 12 cases tobacco, S Rustomjee Sookhia ; 12 cases gin, 12 cases vermouth, Hon. Secretary Byculla Club ; 12 cases tobacco, C Julalbhoy and Co ; 40 cases oilmenstores, 11 cases provision, A Sumsoodin ; 6 cases medicine, Phillips and Co ; 33 bales old-newspapers, Chintoorbhuz Heerjee and Co ; 19 cases confectionery, Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee ; 25 cases hock, &c, Treacher and Co ; 25 cases provisions Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee ; 21 cases claret, &c, Culter Palmer and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Gutenfels s—2 hogsheads rectified spirit, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM BOURDEAUX.

Bombay s—5 cases claret, Cutler Palmer and Co ; 34 cases brandy, Eduljee Bezonjee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—6 cases glassware, Essa Hajee Aboobuker ; 25 bales brown paper, S A S Dawood ; 28 bales printing papers, M A Patheria ; 25 cases writing and printing papers, M A M Shurufally ; 105 cases wine, S J Tellery and Co ; 25 bottles, quicksilver, R Purshotum.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 27TH OF AUGUST, 1895.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45°.
2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	Rate per hour	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·648	Calm	...	89·0	77·1	83	..	12·13	−3·82
Agra	29·643	Calm	...	90·1	76·7	91	...	16·79	−3·39
Cawnpore	29·669	E	...	91·8	79·1	87	0·04	18·88	...
Allahabad	29·615	E	12	91·1	80·3	87	...	20·87	−7·15
Jhansi	29·633	ENE	2	89·1	78·7	87	..	23·98	−4·30
Jacobabad	29·616	Calm	...	101·9	82·0	63	...	2·03	−0·58
Karachi	29·695	SW	10	89·0	78·3	83	...	4·09	−1·42
Jeypore	29·645	SW	3	88·3	78·8	79	...	17·23	−3·43
Ajmere	29·678	W	6	91·4	77·5	77	...	20·56	+4·28
Deesa	29·696	S	6	95·8	77·5	89	0·18	13·37	−6·81
Ahmedabad	29·707	W	7	92·3	79·1	81	...	28·34	...
Bhuj	29·692	WNW	9	91·6	74·9	91	1·11	11·87	+0·60
Rajkot	29·728	W	9	91·3	75·1	73	...	16·79	−5·71
Veraval	29·734	WSW	5	83·1	77·7	83	...	14·33	...
Neemuch	29·695	W	9	87·8	72·6	92	1·11	20·62	−2·62
Indore	29·636	NW	1	78·8	72·1	93	0·05	15·60	−3·52
Saugor	29·629	N	2	87·8	74·6	98	0·70	37·09	+2·33
Jubbulpore	29·625	W	1	83·9	74·6	95	0·53	17·37	+3·02
Hoshangabad	29·669	SW	3	85·8	74·7	91	0·80	34·12	−4·80
Khandwa	29·593	W	9	79·7	75·1	86	0·12	17·83	−3·19
Raipur	29·612	WSW	4	90·3	77·1	90	...	35·87	−0·50
Nagpur	29·646	Calm	7	87·7	76·1	91	0·18	48·43	+16·42
Amraoti	29·678	W	8	81·1	73·3	88	...	19·76	−3·45
Akola	29·668	WNW	9	91·5	74·1	82	...	18·69	−3·90
Surat	29·732	W	6	87·0	75·5	84	1·10	23·50	−11·74
Malegaon	29·727	WNW	7	83·9	72·8	76	0·04	8·77	−4·07
Bombay	29·775	SE	10	81·6	77·1	93	...	50·56	−5·98
Poona	29·783	W	11	80·6	69·1	82	...	15·84	+1·44
Ahmednagar	29·757	WNW	6	82·8	70·4	76	...	10·90	...
Aurangabad	...								
Sholapur	29·772	NW	9	89·2	70·5	75	0·07	10·21	−4·82
Ratnagiri	29·794	SE	6	81·5	73·9	89	0·48	73·58	−15·74
Belgaum	29·783	W	20	78·2	65·8	90	0·01	31·68	+0·89
Goa	29·801	Calm	10	83·1	75·4	87	0·10	78·58	...
Karwar	29·813	W	4	83·2	77·8	88	0·06	96·00	−1·45
Mangalore	29·820	NNW	2	82·3	74·4	91	0·15	111·52	+21·77
Calicut	29·813	NW	9	83·2	76·0	88	...	76·50	−0·51
Cochin	29·820	Calm	M	81·7	73·7	86	0·04	56·17	−5·74
Bangalore	29·814	WNW	10	82·2	66·3	83	0·35	11·81	−1·31
Secunderabad	29·723	W	11	85·6	70·9	81	0·01	18·71	−0·14
Masulipatam	29·701	NW	8	91·6	78·1	87	0·63	18·60	+1·10
Bellary	29·791	WNW	12	92·7	73·4	64	...	6·08	+0·03
Cuddapah	29·751	W	M	95·1	76·3	64	...	9·46	−4·24
Madras	29·730	W	7	95·0	78·5	64	...	10·05	+0·15
Coimbatore	29·781	S	4	85·9	70·3	81	...	4·76	+1·15
Trichinopoly	29·719	WSW	8	96·6	77·3	61	...	7·79	+0·81
Negapatam	29·753	SW	8	97·1	76·2	74	0·64	6·75	−0·61
Colombo	29·816	WSW	9	88·0	78·5	73	...	15·58	−0·82
Aden	29·682	S	11	92·3	78·3	57	...	0·09	−0·11

In column " Wind, Rate per hour." L—Light, M—Moderate F—Fresh, S—Strong, H—Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall :—J J H=0·26 (57·99) ; G T H=0·26 (49·84) ; St G H=0·15 (50·16) ; C P=0·90 (50·56).

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk rise at Karachi, the barometer has been steady or has changed only slightly over the whole of the reporting area. The distribution is somewhat irregular, and the baric gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been fresh to light. This morning the wind velocity was 18 miles an hour at Akola, and 16 at Amraoti and Malegaon. The maximum temperature is considerably in excess of the average at Ajmere, Deesa, Neemuch, Raipur and Negapatam, and the minimum 3° in excess at Ajmere and Karwar. The highest temperature in the shade was 102° at Jacobabad, and the lowest 66° at Belgaum and Bangalore. Humidity has increased considerably at Deesa, Agra, Neemuch, Bombay, Masulipatam, and Negapatam, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in many places. Over an inch of rain has fallen at Bhuj and Neemuch (1·11") and Surat (1·10"), and light to moderate showers at Deesa, Khandwa, Nagpur, Ratnagiri, Mangalore, Bangalore and Negapatam. The monsoon gradient on the Malabar Coast is extremely weak, while that between Bombay and Karwar is about ⅔rds of its average strength, thereby indicating the probability of light to moderate local showers on that coast. Elsewhere local scattered showers are only to be expected at present.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUG. 27.

Tuesday's observations.—Pressure has increased slightly over the greater part of the country, and the depression has become smaller than it was yesterday. The pressure is lowest over the Punjab, and a trough of relatively low pressure extends south-eastward down the Gangetic Plain to the head of the Bay. Within this trough a depression is shown with the centre over the east of the Central Provinces. The distribution is hence fairly normal, except that the gradients are much slighter than usual. The winds blow from the normal monsoon directions except the west coast districts, where directions are variable. The force is moderate. Temperature has fallen in Burma, and risen in Madras, and changed irregularly elsewhere. The mean temperature is above the normal in North-West India, and the maximum is a hundred and seven reported in Montgomery. The rain is fairly general in Burma and part of Bengal ; elsewhere showery weather is reported, with heavy falls of rain in some places. Moulmein reports six, Silchar and Bareilly over three, and Kandat, Mussoorie and Mount Abu over two inches of rain.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Cts.	Esplde. In.	Cts.	Fort. In.	Cts.	Colaba. In.	Cts.
Previously registered	56	91	49	58	50	01	50	71
Tuesday, August 27th	0	44	0	26	0	43	0	90
Total	57	25	49	84	50	44	50	71
Total fall to Aug. 27th, 1894	70	65	57	12	58	35	50	74
Total fall to Aug. 27th, 1893	69	18	57	92	56	65	55	62

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m. ; at the Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m. ; at Fort from 12 a.m. to 12 a.m. ; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

The following is the return of rainfall for the week ending Friday, 23rd August :—

	In.	cts.		In.	cts.
Jubbulpore	43	87	Nasik	12	82
Raver	12	36	Deolali	12	92
Nimbora	10	39	Ghoti	65	19
Bhadli	15	39	Nargaon	11	69
Jalgaon	21	4	Warangaon	11	21
Sirsoli	29	52	Hotgi	7	63
Mhasawad	23	11	Mohol	8	4
Maheji	22	0	Madha	10	35
Pachora	18	58	Barsi Road	9	50
Kajgaon	15	95	Kem	6	93
Naydongri	13	85	Jeur	6	35
Chalisgaon	12	30	Pomalwari	5	80
Nandgaon	13	5	Diksal	6	14
Manmar	11	75	Lonauli	114	2
Lasalgaon	10	3	Dhond	7	86
Khervadi	11	45	Talegaon	20	31

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 26th August 1895.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·727
Temperature of the Air	79·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·4
Dew Point	73·9
Relative humidity of Air	0·834
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	81·6
Maximum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	76·9
General Directions of wind*	W. WSW. W. WNW. W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	271
Fall of Rain	0·60
Total fall during month	11·83
„ year	50·71
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 27th	0·00

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, AUGUST 26.

10 p.m.	78·6

TUESDAY, AUGUST 27.

6 a.m.	77·6
10 a.m.	83·6
2 p.m.	83·8
4 p.m.	82·9

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, AUG. 27.

THE price of Consols advanced 1/8 per cent. in London yesterday to 107¾; and three and a-half per cent. Rupee Securities were 1/8 per cent. higher at £59 5/8. Bar Silver was 1-16d. more, being quoted at 30¼d. per oz.; but in New York the metal was unchanged at 66 5/8 cents per oz.; while demand Exchange on London was ¼ cent lower at 4·89¼ dollars. Paris quotations and Exchange on India at 30 days' sight were unaltered. About £200,000 was paid into the Bank of England in Gold. The Indian Council made extra allotments of some four lakhs of Bills on Bombay, at 1s. 1 9-32d. and 1s. 1 5-16d., and of about four and a-quarter lakhs on Calcutta at 1s. 1 9-32d.

Brown Rapeseed was quoted at 29¾s. per 416 lbs.; business done, shipment this and-or next month, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, market dull in tone.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet last evening; Surats hardening; Arrivals easier. The day's sales were 10,000 bales; East Indians, 300 bales; Imports, 7,000 bales. Spot Mid-Americans remained at 4 3-32d per lb.; and Arrivals were unchanged in all positions. The Manchester market was firm.

In New York 7 13-16 cents per lb. was still the price of ready Mid-Uplands Cotton; but September Futures were 3 points lower at 7·60 cents per lb. 1,000 Bales was the total of the receipts at the U. S. Ports.

In our local market for the staple but little has been done to-day. The tone of the market, however, has been steady, and prices are all unchanged. Exporters have bought 500 bales, made up of 200 bales Dhollera at Rs. 190 to Rs. 191; 200 Barsi at Rs. 195; 100 Bengal at Rs. 172; while 600 bales have been taken by the Mills, comprising 200 bales each of Bijapur and Bhagulkhot at Rs. 178 and Rs. 175, respectively; 100 Bengal at Rs. 172; and 100 Ambreli ginned at Rs. 205, per candy.

WHEAT.—Only a small business has passed in a quiet market; and rates continue as before.

SEEDS.—The market has been steady in tone, and business has taken place to a moderate extent at former rates.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,609	bales.
Wheat	9,844	cwts.
Linseed	1,077	„
Rapeseed	3,098	„
Castorseed	1,975	„
Rice	7,757	„

FREIGHTS are dull. Some speculative business was done to-day for August-September loading at 13s. 6d. per ton for one port, and 14s. for two others.

EXCHANGE.—At opening this morning the market was steady, and 1s. 1½d. was quoted for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 1 9-32d. for Demand, and 1s. 1 11-32d. to 1s. 1 3-8d. for three months' sight Credits. A small amount of the latter was placed; but for Bank Paper the enquiry was again very limited, and rates ere long began to harden slightly, 1s. 1 9-32d. being quoted for Telegraphic, ready, and 1s. 1 5-16d., forward, and the market closed firm as follows:—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 1 9-32d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 1 9-32d.	„
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 1 5-16d.	„
Credits	3 months' sight	1s. 1 3-8d.	„
Francs 3 months' sight		141	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates opened at 108 3-16 for Cash and the coming Settlement, and at 107 7-8 for the September Settlement, in a weak market, and at the close 107 13-16 was asked for the settlement at the end of next month.

SHARES.—The market has been very quiet, not to say lifeless. Manockjee Petit are Rs. 35 higher, and Ripon, with Sassoon, Rs. 45; while, on the other hand, Soonderdas are Rs. 15 lower.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 26.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats hardening.

Good Dhollera	3 3-16
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	107
3 per cent. Rentes	117
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	116¼
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	59 5/8
Bar Silver	30¼

The sum of about £200,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, AUG. 26.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Rome arrived here yesterday morning.

LONDON, AUG. 26.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macleod arrived here this morning.

PORT SAID, AUG. 26.

The Hall Line steamer Branksome Hall left here day before yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, AUG. 27.

Mail steamer Malta, from Calcutta, and Himalaya, from Australia, arrived.

The Florio-Rubattino Co.'s steamer R. Rubattino left Aden on the 26th inst. at 6 p.m.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 27th August, 1895.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	27	2	12 p.m.	..	15
Suez	27	2	45 p.m.	..	8

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of the 27th August 1895.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	23	...	1
„ Karachi	...	28	...	2
„ Madras	...	20	...	1

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 10th ugust 1895 on 17·28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated].	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	600	100	10	710
Or per mile of Railway	34	6	1	41
For previous 5 weeks of half-year.	2,150	600	20	3,770
Total for 6 weeks	3,750	700	30	4,480
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	345	132	1	478
Per mile of Ry do.	20	8	......	28
Total to corresponding date do.	2,056	969	19	3,044

Increase for the week.................. Rs. 232
Ditto to date.................. „ 1,436

I. M. RAILWAY.

(Week ending 17th August 1895.)

Description.	1895.	1894.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	752	752	..	..		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	29,070	26,822	2,248	...	...	9,304
Goods	27,622	56,930	...	29,308	...	1,46,550
Other earnings	1,727	2,919	...	1,192	...	7,963
Total for week	58,419	86,671	..	28,252	...	...
Aggregate	4,54,546	6,18,363	...	...	...	1,63,817

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

KATHIAVAD.

BIRTH.

HATCH—August 21, at Rajkot, Kathiavad, the wife of Henry F. Hatch, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BUTLER—Aug 15, at Murree, the wife of Mr Christie Butler of a son.

COMBRIDGE—Aug. 22, at Kilpauk, the wife of Ernest Combridge, of a daughter.

DICKINS—Aug. 22, at Carlton House, Yercaud, the wife of E A Dickins, of a daughter.

DEATH.

GAITSKELL—Aug. 21, at Yercaud, James Frederick Gaitskell, of Craigmore, Shevaroy Hills, aged 51 years.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1895.

FEW sights are more common in the precincts of mofussil railway stations than that of a newly-arrived rustic being seized on by the touts of rival and hungry pleaders, who wrangle over him until at length he is carried off in triumph by one or other of them. There is good reason to hope, however, that in a short time this spectacle will be much less frequent, for when the Legal Practitioners' Act, 1879, Amendment Bill is carried into law the *dalal* will either have to give up his calling entirely or else to pursue it in secret. In introducing the measure at the last meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council, Sir Alexander Miller gave an outline of the circumstances under which Government have been led to take steps to strengthen the existing law against touting. For a long time past great complaints have been made in regard to the nefarious practices—for such in reality they are—of *dalals*, and a leading practitioner in the Punjab last year sent in a recommendation to Government that touting should be made a criminal offence. The Government of India not being prepared to adopt so sweeping a measure off-hand asked the opinion of the High Courts on the subject, and they were all agreed that further powers should be granted them for repressing a practice utterly unworthy of the traditions of the legal profession. The Bill now before the Legislature not only increases the powers of the High Courts, but also gives authority to District and Sessions Judges and Commissioners of Divisions to suspend or dismiss pleaders or revenue agents who are guilty of giving commissions to or taking business through the agency of *dalals*. This power is to be subject to appeal to the High Court, so that no pleader alleged to be guilty of the offence of employing a tout, will be able to complain that his professional future is at the mercy of a district magisterial officer, who has a grudge against him. It need not be pointed out that the Bill does not create a new offence—a proceeding of which the Legislature should always be chary—it simply strengthens the existing law on the subject, the inadequacy of which is demonstrated by the extent to which the practice of touting has grown instead of diminished since the Act of 1879 was passed. Under that measure the actual tender, receipt, or payment of commission has to be proved, and that task has seldom been undertaken, simply because it is beset with as many difficulties as the proving of bribery in cases, where the payer and receiver keep their dishonourable compact to themselves and do not rely on the agency of a go-between. Under the amending Bill it will not be necessary to prove specific acts of touting. A person may be shown by evidence of general repute or otherwise to be a *dalal*, and the onus of proving that he did not know that such person was an habitual law-tout is thrown upon the legal practitioner charged with having obtained employment through him. These changes undoubtedly open the door for a great deal of false swearing, but that is a difficulty apparently inseparable from any legislation designed to make the law against touting a reality. As Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick observed in speaking on the motion for the introduction of the Bill, the Court and the Bar, and the "great mass of helpless and ignorant people who fall victims to the system of touting" are all to be congratulated that this attempt is being made to stamp out an objectionable practice which grows proportionately to the growth of the number of pleaders manufactured at our Universities. Is it too much to hope that the Bill, when passed in removing, to some extent at least, the practice of touting, will also tend to remove the evil which occasions it? Will it lead "young India" to see that after all the adoption of a trade or a handicraft is preferable to a hand-to-mouth existence gained by swelling the congested ranks of the legal profession in a country simply over-run with lawyers, only a small proportion of whom can hope to earn a decent living? If the Bill leads young men to look at this state of affairs fairly in the face, and act accordingly, it will indeed be a most valuable piece of legislation.

The discussions that have taken place in Bombay regarding the validaty or otherwise of the verdicts of juries in one or two recent murder cases, will give special interest on this side of India to the Bill also introduced at the last meeting of the Legislative Council to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure in regard to juries. Everyone remembers that rather more than two years ago a great outcry was raised against Sir Charles Elliott's proposed modification of the jury system in Bengal. As a result of the controversies which ensued, a Commission, of which Mr. Justice Prinsep was chairman, was appointed to consider and report on the existing system of trial by jury. The Commission made a number of recommendations, and such of them as have been approved by the Secretary of State, have been incorporated in the present Bill. The fear, that the system of trial by jury is about to be undermined will entirely disappear from the mind of the most unsparing critic of bureaucratic government upon reading the Bill, for its provisions will strengthen rather than weaken the value of the system. Its main object is to make more clear the view a jury really takes of the facts laid before them. "When a jury in a particular criminal case brings in a verdict of guilty or not guilty," said Sir Alexander Miller, "you do not know what weight they attach to the evidence, whether they consider it insufficient to establish the facts deposed to by the witnesses or to bring home to the accused participation in the acts proved, or if they think that evidence is sufficient, whether the facts so established do or do not amount in their opinion to the offence with which the man is charged." It is customary in civil, but not in criminal cases, tried in England for the judge to direct the jury to find whether certain alleged facts are proved or not, and then from the findings of the jury the judge draws the inference as to whether the verdict should be entered for the plaintiff or the defendants. In other words the jury have to decide as to the facts, and the judge determines the question as to how, upon such findings, the verdict should be entered. This method has been found to work well in civil suits in England, and it is now proposed that it be adopted in criminal cases in this country. This provision while practically leaving the verdict in the hands of the jury, will tend to minimise the difficulty which, it is well-known, Sessions Judges constantly experience in bringing the minds of juries in contact with the various essential considerations on which in many cases the return of a proper verdict depends.

The Bill contains a clause, tentatively introduced, which provides that after the jury have brought in a verdict one way or the other as to which the judge is doubtful he is to be at liberty to require them to bring in a special verdict. It is evident from the remarks of Sir Alexander Miller that Government do not look upon the clause in its present form as an essential part of the Bill, and that they will welcome full discussion upon it. Evidently their hands have not been tied in regard to this particular matter by a "mandate" from the India Office. As the Legal Member of Council said, grave considerations can be urged both for and against the proviso; the principal objection being that it opens the door for the browbeating or cross-examination of jurors. This contingency has not escaped the attention of Government, and Sir Alexander Miller expressed a hope that before the Bill passed into law the clause would be so remodelled as to avoid any danger of the kind, "without too closely tying the hands of the judge, where he thinks a general verdict has been brought in perversely or erroneously." In the recent Ahmedabad murder case, which the District Judge referred to the High Court on the ground that the verdict of the jury was perverse, Mr. Justice Jardine pointed out the reluctance of the Apellate Courts to upset the verdicts of juries. This reluctance, which Sir Alexander Miller describes as arising from "a feeling which is hereditary in English lawyers," has the effect of deterring Sessions Judges from making references to the High Court. The Bill proposes to partly meet this difficulty, by a somewhat different wording of the proviso under which such references are made. It is believed that the proposed alteration will give the Sessions Judge more encouragement to refer doubtful cases to the Superior Court than at present, inasmuch as it will no longer leave as the single issue for the higher authority whether the verdict is obviously wrong. The Court of Appeal will "take the verdict as one of the elements in their conclusion and form an independent judgment for themselves on the whole record." Sir Alexander Miller rather hinted at the possibility of future legislation, by remarking that the Bill goes as far in carrying out the recommendations of the Jury Commission as is reasonable to go at one stage at any rate. But the system of trial by jury is rightly regarded as so great a safeguard of the liberties of the people, that the legislature should be extremely cautious in interfering with it, and it seems to us that the present measure goes as far in amending acknowledged defects as is consistent with the full maintenance of the powers that have been conferred on British juries for centuries. We prefer to regard this Bill as final rather than as a preliminary to further alterations in the jury system of this country.

MR. KRISTNASAMIENGAR, of Chickballapur, has compiled a volume of valuable notes on Mysore cattle, which is now offered to the public. The first edition was published four years ago, under the direction of Mr. L. Ricketts, then Director of Statistics and Agriculture in Mysore. The edition just issued is the outcome of further inquiry and fuller information, though its author does not even now claim that it is exhaustive. It is full enough however to meet all practical requirements, and should prove of great aid to the stock-breeder and the cultivator. Mr. Ricketts, Inspector-General of Forests, has revised the notes, and they can be accepted as thoroughly to be relied upon. Not only is there an excellent and highly readable chapter on Mysore cattle, but there are limits and directions as to breeding, feeding, and management, their selection and a practically complete list of diseases, their symptom and the method of treatment. Much has been written lately in favour of the substitution of horses for cattle for agricultural purposes, but Mr. Kristnasamiengar is not a believer in the efficacy of such a change. Bullocks he declares to be hardier, and more easy to feed and manage, and able to stand long-continued and harassing work incidental to cultivation under a tropical sun better than horses. Bullocks, though slower, are better suited for agriculture in this country, where, on account of climatic conditions, and other conditions which the author does not mention, slow work is the rule. The pace kept up by plough horses in European countries would simply be killing in India. Bullocks, again, the author, who is a man of experience, declares to be less liable to casualties, and their points and soundness less complicated, and more easily judged than those of horses. Some authorities are also of opinion that horses are unsuitable to stand the jerks of native ploughs, and would flounder more in heavy black soils and flooded paddy-fields. Mr. Kristnasamiengar is evidently anxious that horses should not be substituted for bullocks where avoidable, and for the comfort of those who might be disposed to join issue with him he says it may be stated that "tats" or ponies are steadily supplanting trotting bullocks for transit carriages, or, as they are called in Mysore, "jatkas," for the conveyance mostly of native passengers of the middle classes. Cattle, therefore, constitute the life and soul of agriculture. The substance of a ryot is usually rated by the number of cattle he owns, and the ploughs he works. "Cattle are intimately associated in the domestic incidents of the people. The present of a cow with a few acres of land to the bridegroom is a notable part of the marriage ceremonial, affording an archaic counterpart of the recent idea of three acres and a cow. The present of a cow and land is also a part of the Brahminical obsequies. So useful are cattle in contributing to the existence and comfort of man, and so highly are they esteemed, that it is no wonder that in primitive times, and even to a certain extent at present, the people should venerate them as objects of worship." Cattle-breeding is pursued nearly all over Mysore, except the Malnad, in the western parts, which are covered with dense forests. Every ryot almost is a cattle-breeder, and every village a mart for cattle trade, besides the great annual fairs. In days gone by even more than now throughout the country people were very much averse to selling cattle for slaughter; but in Mysore the people are gaining wordly wisdom and at the fairs brokers make large commissions out of the trade. Still they will not sell any but inferior animals; hence there is as yet no use in hoping to be able to get prime fed beef such as is procurable at home. The well-fed animals are to be found in Mysore, but they are not obtainable for slaughter. The superiority of the Mysore cattle is due to their careful breeding, and Mr. Kristnasamiengar tells us that the whole breeding operation of the country is carried on by means of three descriptions of bulls:—Choice specimens of bulls of "Doddadana" breeds, either kept in villages and home-fed, or licensed to graze on village crops, or kept in herds and freely moving with them in their jungle pastures; styled special superior breeding bulls; calves of "Doddadana" bought when young and reared in villages destined for agriculture, but employed as sires meanwhile; styled casal good breeding bulls? These are moderately good, though inferior to the first-named for breeding, and in consequence of their use make less efficient agricultural and draught cattle. The third class embraces numerous small-sized and more or less ill-shaped young males of "Nadudana," herding with the village cattle and breeding them down lower and lower. These are styled "Nadu" bulls. If it were possible to breed all from the first class the Mysore cattle would indeed become superior to all other cattle in India, but though in some districts well-bred bulls are kept, the villagers are too indifferent, and so long as the cow gives milk it matters little to them, whether her calf is of the pure breed or a mongrel.

MR. F. H. SMITH, A.R.C.S., of the Geological Survey of India, has published in the Records of his Department the result of his investigations in the Tochi Valley. The occurrence of copper and iron had been suspected, and Mr. Smith was ordered to accompany the Tochi Column. Unfortunately, when he received his orders, he was engaged in field-work amongst the southern spurs of the Sulaiman Range in Baluchistan, and by the time he caught up the Tochi Column that part of the delimitation work, situated in the Tochi hills, had been completed, and he never had an opportunity afterwards of seeing more than the northern or Tochi flanks of the hills. However, Mr. Smith has no hesitation in saying that, so far as he could observe, the hills between the Tochi and Khaisor rivers contain no minerals of any economic importance. He met with no trace of copper, or mineral containing copper, during his march along the Tochi and one or two tributary streams. The Waziris are said to work and smelt iron ore to a considerable extent in the hills to the south of the Tochi; and the number of native-made knives seen all over Waziristan shows that there must be a considerable iron industry. The majority of the knives, he says, are made of very soft iron, and their value, when sold to Europeans, seemed to be from two or three rupees each; smaller knives of mottled native steel are fairly common, the price of which seems to run up to anything under twenty-five or thirty rupees, according to the appearance of the intending purchaser. But the only place where he found any trace of iron ore was Miran Shah. There he found several concretions of very pure soft hæmatite, in middle or lower eocene sandstone beds. It is very probable, he thinks, that the iron ore supply is derived from this pure concretionary hæmatite, which could easily be found in sufficient quantities for the manufacture of knives and other small implements, but which would probably run out at once if worked to any great extent, and further the total absence of fuel would render it useless in th[illegible] valley even if quantities of iron [illegible] Altogether the march up the Tochi was [illegible] very successful from an economic point of view.

SHARES in the Bank of Madras have exchanged hands at Rs. 1,300, and Commercial Bank shares are reported to have been dealt in at Rs. 170.

As Colonel Brereton, the Commandant of the Nayar Brigade, Travancore, will vacate the appointment on attaining to Colonel's allowances on the 10th October next, the Government of India has been requested to place at the disposal of the Madras Government the services of an officer to succeed him.

A CALCUTTA paper writes:—Owing to an accident in which a dog-cart, which was supposed to have been driven by the owner's syce, was damaged exception has been taken to syces driving their masters' dog-carts instead of leading the horse. The average syce certainly is no whip, but what is to be said about the masters, and there are not a few in Calcutta, who know as little about handling the ribbons as their syces, but yet drive about the city in a furious and reckless manner? Would it not be safer if they led the horse?

IT is all very well, writes the *Planters' Gazette*, to scoff at the verocity of the historian in *Le Journal des Debats*, but did our contemporary know all about the way the natives catch tigers for sale to menageries, circuses and things of that sort, in the far-famed swamps of the Soonderbunds, they would cease to be exceedingly amazed at *la peche au tigre*. We do not know whether our contemporary has ever seen a tiger bathing, that is to say going in swimming on a hot weather evening to wash the dust of the jungle off his coat and slake his mammoth thirst; but if we are right in supposing that this is so, our contemporary will have remarked how they (the tigers) will snap at anything on the surface of the water as they swim along, in the same way that dogs do at floating leaves, sticks and things of that sort. The ingenious native hunter of the Soonderbunds has noticed this peculiarity and so what does he do—why he gets a pig's bladder, ties it on to the end of a strong rope at the end of which is a big sail hook; on the sail hook he jabs a piece of raw meat. The bladder keeps the hook on top of the water and when the Lord of the Forest comes down for his evening drink and swim, the wily hunter slings in his hook, meat, bladder and all from the eminence of a neighbouring tree. The rest of course is quite simple—the tiger snaps the meat, bang goes the bladder, he starts back thinking he is shot and—*voila* he is hooked! The native hunter then anchors the rope to the tree, climbs on to another tree, and "lays low" till the giant beast either chokes or lies down from exhaustion. He then proceeds to tie up the animal's paws and put a strong chain round its neck and convey it to a place where it can be locked up—a cage for choice. This, and not the spurious one mentioned in *Le Journal des Debats*, is the *veritable peche au tigre*; it is also called *la peche aux mouches*, as it is a very "fly" way of catching a tiger. Of course in time science may improve upon this simple method, but at present this is the way the untutored native gets his tiger.

A DELIGHTFUL subject for low comedy in the case of Bitner versus Bulpett, in re La Belle Otero, has just been dismissed, the Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says, by the Civil Tribunal. Mr. Bitner, an American, is Mr. Bulpett's landlord. He applied for an injunction against the latter to turn out of the house his charming guest La Belle Otero, on the ground of a certain clause in the lease which is usually understood to mean that the residence is not to be used as an office or a workshop. The landlord, it will be seen, sought to give this clause a much wider extension. He complained that the presence of Mdlle. Otero prevented him from letting the upper storey, and was a scandal to the occupants of the other flats. In support of his application he alleged that crowds of admirers were perpetually standing in front of the house to see the belle Otero whenever she showed herself on the balcony, and that the scandal had become much greater since a sergeant had committed suicide through pangs of unrequited love. Mr. Bitner has lost his action. The judgment is a masterpiece of Attic irony. The Court is of opinion that the mere presence of Mdlle. Otero in the flat let to Mr. Eulpett, notwithstanding the notoriety of her name, is not an infringement of the lease; that Bitner, in leasing to Bulpett a vast and luxurious apartment at £600 a year, could hardly help presuming that Bulpett would not live there all alone. All he can do is to sue his tenant for damages, if he can show any loss on account of Mdlle. Otero's alleged noisy receptions

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE DUTIES OF THE NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

LONDON, Aug. 26.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, Secretary of State for War, stated in the House of Lords, this evening that the new Military scheme was based mainly on the conclusions arrived at by the Hartington Commission.

Lord Wolseley, he said, will command the forces at home and abroad, issue army orders, hold inspections, be responsible for commissions, promotions, appointments, honours, and rewards. He will be principal adviser to the Secretary of State.

The Commander-in-Chief and other heads of Military Department will act as a Board to discuss matters referred to it by the Secretary of State. Promotions and appointments above the rank of Major will always be submitted to the Board.

The Government, Lord Lansdowne said, preferred to retain the rank of Commander-in-Chief to that of Chief of the Staff as if he had been deprived of executive power, fearing the latter would get out of touch and lose the confidence of the Army.

THE MALAGASY EXPEDITION.

PARIS, Aug. 26.

General Duchesne telegraphs that he captured Andriba, on the 22nd instant, almost unopposed, the Hovas having evacuated the town, demoralised by the Artillery.

One French soldier was killed and three were wounded during the attack.

General Duchesne is now master of the whole plain.

THE INDIAN IMPORT DUTY ON YARNS.

LONDON, Aug. 26.

Lord George Hamilton, Secretary of State for India, replying to the Hon. S. Stanhope in the House of Commons, said that he had received a memorial from the Lancashire mill-owners against the Import Duty on yarns in India, which would be sent to India and the Indian Government would be requested to state their side of the case.

His lordship said he adhered to his speech of February 21st and retracted nothing thereof.

Mr. Stanhope asked if her Majesty's Goverment then intended to take steps to repeal the duties.

In reply to this question, the Secretary of State asked Mr. Stanhope to re-peruse his speech, and said he ought not to be expected to give an opinion on the subject until the Indian Government were enabled to fully state their views.

THE JAPANESE FINANCE MINISTER.

TOKIO, Aug. 27.

M. Matsugata, Minister of Finance, has resigned.

[illegible]VERS BULLER.

[illegible] OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 27.

It is understood that Sir Redvers Buller will remain on as Adjutant-General under Lord Wolseley for two years, unless some unexpected change takes place in the ordinary course. His five years' tenure of office would expire on 10th October next.

UMRA KHAN.

The belief among the followers of Mahomed Shah, Umra Khan's brother, who arrived at Peshawar last week, is that the Amir intends sending down Umra Khan himself shortly, though he is said to be anxious to return home by way of Asmar, avoiding India altogether.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ASSAULT-AT-ARMS.

POONA, Aug. 27.

This morning several intending events were competed on the race-course. A large gathering of spectators, chiefly the military elements of the station, were present in the Central Gymnasium. Two events for British Officers, and one for Native Officers, were fought off. In single sticks, for Officers, eight competed. In the first round Lieutenant Britten, 10th Bombay Light Infantry, beat Captain Grantham, 4th Bombay Cavalry; Captain Hartigan, 2nd Bombay Grenadiers, beat Lieutenant Deas, King's Own Yorkshire; Lieutenant Christie, Royal Irish Rifles, beat Captain Heneage, Aid-de-Camp; and Captain Poore, 7th Hussars, beat Captain Walter. In the second round Captain Poore beat Lieutenant Britten, and Captain Hartigan beat Lieutenant Christie. The final now lies between Captain Poore and Captain Hartigan, and will be bought off to-morrow. In fencing foils six competed. In the first round Captain Hartigan beat Lieutenant Trent, North Hamptonshire Regiment; Lieutenant Christie beat Lieutenant Britten; and Captain Poore beat Leintenant Deas. In the second round Lieutenant Christie beat Captain Poore, and Captain Hartigan drew a bye. In the final round Lieutenant Christie beat Captain Hartigan by five points to one. In physical drill, open to British Infantry, limited to one squadron per tegiment of twenty-five files, only two British regiments stationed at Poona took part. The competition was won by the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, with 60 points, and won Rs. 50. The Loyal North Lancashire made 45 points. The drill of the King's Own was good, and they were applauded by the spectators. In the same competition for Natives, five teams entered, but only four competed. The 2nd Grenadiers did not come. The competition was won by the Kolhapur Infantry with 53 points, and won Rs. 50. It was highly creditable for the Maharajah to send one of the squadrons of his regiment to compete in the Presidential Assault-at-Arms. This is the first occasion a Native State has taken any interest in the annual fixture. Their drill was magnificent, and their band played very correctly, and without any fault. The 28th Pioneers came second, with 50 points; the 25th Rifles, 49 points; and the 4th Rifles, 38 points. In bayonet exercise for British three squadrons competed. The Middlesex Regiment won, by 60 points, the first prize of Rs. 50; the Lancaster Regiment scored 55 points; and the Yorkshire 50 points. In the same competition for Natives six teams entered, but five competed, as the 2nd Grenadiers did not turn up. It was won by the 28th Pioneers by 52 points, carrying the money prize of Rs. 50; the 4th Bombay Rifles came second with 44 points; the Kolhapur Infantry, 43 points; the Bombay Sappers and Miners, 41 points; the 25th Rifles, 37 points. In lance mounted vs. bayonet Lance-Corporal Lloyd of the King's Own came first, and won Rs. 20. His performance with bayonet was very good. He beat four cavalry men. Sergeant-Major Judge, L Battery, won the second prize. In single stick for Native Officers Risaldar S. K. Bapat, 2nd Bombay Lancers, beat Jamedar Mahomed Khan, of the Poona Horse, and won the prize. There were nine competitors in gymnastic generally, open to instructors. Lance-Naik Krishna Parker, Bombay Sappers and Miners, with 116 points, won Rs. 20; and Lance-Naik Kashipurshad, Gymnasium Staff, came second with 105 points.

CRICKET: POONA VS. KATHIAWAR.

The cricket match, Poona vs. Kathiawar, concluded to-day. Kathiawar made a better show than yesterday, and scored 101 runs in their second innings. Bapasola made 35 runs, which was the highest made by them. The Gymkhana won by an innings and 202 runs. Kathiawar plays to-morrow and Thursday with the Ganeshkhind team.

INSPECTION OF MUSKETRY SCHOOLS IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 27.

Colonel Hill, Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, proceeds on his autumn tour, from Simla, on Saturday next, visiting the Musketry Schools of the four Commands for the purpose of being able to guarantee to the Government of India that the four schools are worked on precisely the same lines.

He leaves Simla on his winter tour on the 1st November for regimental musketry inspection.

ANNUAL VETERINARY INSPECTION POSTPONED.

Colonel Duck, head of the Veterinary Department, proceeds on no tour this year, having decided to postpone his annual tour of inspection until January.

HORSE-BREEDING IN INDIA.

The Government of India has, through Colonel Deane, Director, Remount Department, addressed a communication to Sir Joseph Watson, the Home Specialist, asking him to choose his own tour this season, in connetion with his investigation into horse-breeding in India. It has been decided, however, that Sir Joseph will visit all the chief remount establishments, besides witnessing several of the most important horse fairs in Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the Punjab, and Rajputana.

THE CRIMINAL AND CIVIL PROCEDURE CODES.

A special officer is shortly to be appointed by the Government to draft entire new Codes of the Criminal and Civil Procedure. The work will take several months to conclude, and it is improbable that these Bills will be ready for introduction until the Calcutta Session of 1896.

TRANSFRONTIER TROOPS MOVEMENTS.

Sanction has been given to the move of the Tochi Column Head-quarters from Boya to Miran Shah.

Sanction has also been given to the despatch of the Advance Party of the Suffolks to Burma by a private steamer, being required for Staff employ.

The Detachment of the Sappers, quartered at Gilgit, will now be relieved by a detachment from No. 1 Company, which will form part of the Chitral garrison, and not from Roorkee, as previously notified. The former will return to India along with the 32nd Pioneers.

Sanction to the collection of supplies for troops at Wano, Kajuri, Kach, etc., up to the end of December next, has been accorded.

OBITUARY.

RANGOON, Aug. 27.

Death took place to-day, at Mandalay, from cholera, of Mrs. Copleston, wife of Mr. F. S. Copleston, Civil Service, officiating Judicial Commissioner, Upper Burma.

The Captain of the British ship Champion reports that when few days out from Mauritius Mr. Harris, chief mate, jumped overboard, and was drowned.

THE SHIVAJI MEMORIAL.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

KOLHAPUR, Aug. 26.

An influential deputation, composed of the Chief of Kurundwad, the Chiefs of Kagal, Bavada, and Ichalkaranji. Sardar the Hon. Senapati Dabhade Nagojirao Patankar, Sardar Potnis, the Hon. Mr. Wantmurikar, of Belgaum, the Hon. Mr. Tilak, Professor Namjoshi, Rao Sahebs Chakradev of Sholapore, Karandikar of Matalik, Agashe, of Satara, Dr. Deshmukh, and Mr. Athalye, of Bombay, waited upon his Highness the Chhatrapati Maharaja of Kolhapur on behalf of the Shivaji Fund Committee to request moral and material support to the movement, and to accept the presidentship of the committee. The Chief of Ichalkaranji introduced the deputation, and the Chief of Kurundwad explained the objects of the movement. His Highness promised a substantial help towards the building of a chhatri. Dr. Deshmukh and the Hon. Mr. Wantmurikar thanked his Highness, and after pan-supari, the deputation withdrew.

THE HON'BLE MR. TILAK.

MIRAJ, Aug. 26.

The Hon'ble Mr. Tilak, enroute to Satara, was received by members of the Mitrasamaj. *Pan-supari* and *attar* being distributed, and garlands put on. As the train steamed off, the crowd on the platform shouted "Long live Tilak."

THE RECENT MATCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The only object your correspondent "M.M.S." appears to have is to create "bad blood." The question of choice of umpires may well be left to the captains of the two teams, and no good can possibly arise from discussing a threadbare theme which only did harm before, and which, as an old cricketer, I hope, will not again be revived. Your correspondent is further of opinion that "from a spectator's point of view a serious mistake was made by one of the umpires." Now it all depends where the spectator was seated to enable him to form an opinion, apart from the fact that it makes no difference as the umpires are the proper judges. If he had happened to be, as I was, in the tent with the scorers and reporters he could have little doubt that Mr. Usborne's decision was absolutely correct. The question which arose regarding Machliwalla in the first innings, was whether he was bowled or stumped. In the opinion of the umpire at the bowler's end he was not bowled; in that of the other that he was stumped. The former I failed to see, the latter was obvious to all in the position I was. For the rest of his remarks, unless he was one of the batsmen or one of the field, neither of which I am certain he was, he must be drawing on his imagination for his so-called facts. For his impertinent insinuations regarding the umpires, I do not suppose they care a brass farthing, but all cricketers will resent them, be they Parsees or Europeans. It is very remarkable that we now hear for the first time that Mr. Sinclair "seemed to be throwing." Never before has the fairness of this gentleman's delivery been questioned, and the mere suggestion implies something more than a want of knowledge of cricket on the part of your correspondent.—Yours, &c.,

AN OLD CRICKETER.

[We fully endorse our correspondent's views.—Ed. *B.G.*[

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Now that the question of umpires is brought forward I don't understand why the Parsees should not bring their own umpire. Many say that the Bombay Gymkhana perseveres in the right of choosing umpires; if such be the case it is a wonder why the Gymkhana people, who are all true sportsmen, and who are anxious to see a game played with justice and true dealing, should fight for a right, which truly according to the rules of cricket belongs to the Parsees. It is a fact well-known to those who saw the last Presidency Match played at Poona in September last, that the Parsees had distinctly to suffer from the European umpires. That Sinclair throws is a question, which is much discussed in higher Parsee circles, interested in cricket; and it will be acknowledged that none but the Parsee's own umpire can disqualify an European bowler, whose actions are doubtful. None must have forgotton how Mody's three consecutive balls were pronounced "no balls" by an European umpire in the great match played in 1893 on the Bombay ground. I hope the question of the right of choosing umpires will be much discussed.—Yours, &c.,

Aug. 27. N.

MILITARY NEWS.

Captain J. C. Rivington, R.E., has been appointed Executive Engineer, bombay defences, military works, vice Lieutenant A. C. Jolly de Lotbiniere, transferred to Bangolore.

Lieutenant G. T. Scott, R.E., will, on return from leave, be posted to the Panjab Command.

Privilege Leave of Absence is granted to Lieut. V. J. Kelly, 2nd Royal Irish Rifles, from 1st to 18th September.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Aug. 9.

It is very satisfactory to note that the Board of Trade returns for the month of July indicate that a permanent revival in our trade with foreign countries has actually set in. There can be no question as to the encouraging nature of the returns, as the improvement is spread over the whole of the exports, while in the majority of cases leading articles imported also show increases. Allowance, of course, has to be made for the fact that July this year contained one more working day than the corresponding month of last year, but, even after making this allowance, there is every reason for congratulation on the results attained, and it is sincerely to be hoped that the corner has at last been turned, and that the improvement in trade, indications of which have been in evidence for a long time past, has now commenced in earnest. The results shown are the more encouraging as business must have been to some extent interfered with during the month under review by the general elections. The expansion in the volume of our exports for the month has reached a total of £2,161,000, or approximately 11½ per cent. The improvement is well distributed, but the main increase has been in yarns and textiles, which are responsible for £937,000. The gain under this head is largely due to increased shipments to the United States, woollen and worsted goods alone despatched in that direction being £680,000 in excess of those of July last year. In the case of manufactured articles, the increase is more widely distributed, but larger shipments to the States are also very marked. A considerably increased business has been done in Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores, the exports of which have been £80,000 more, thus showing that the British companies are still doing a satisfactory trade in this direction. The metal industries have had their share in the improvement, the advance in shipments of this class including machinery and millwork amounting to £172,000. More railroad iron has gone to Brazil, the British East Indies, and South Africa. Russia and Australasia have been especially good customers for tin-plates, although the export to the United States has been reduced. With regard to the import trade, the past month's business has been very encouraging, the total value of goods imported amounting to £35,128,000, an increase of £3,293,000 or about 10½ per cent. The principal gains noticeable are in articles of food and drink, raw materials and manufactured articles. The wheat imports for the month have been exceedingly heavy, nearly 50 per cent. greater both as regards quantity and value than in July, 1894. By far the largest quantity has come from Russia, 2,400,000 cwt. more being received from that country, but the shipments from the British East Indies have more than doubled, while the receipts from Argentina have increased in value to the extent of about £70,000. The United States, however, shipped about £130,000 worth less of wheat than in the same month last year. An increase of £300,000 is shown in the value of meat. The total increase in the value of raw materials imported is £1,500,000, the largest business in this direction being half-a-million in wool.

It is certain that the home trade throughout the country is better than it has been for a long time, and it is equally certain that the figures of the Board of Trade returns for the past half-year are more encouraging than they appear to be. It is a mistake to speak as if we were still only in a hopeful state; and it cannot be too distinctly understood that the tide has unmistakably turned. As to our foreign trade, the total value of our exports for the six months is practically the same as for the corresponding period of last year; but the details show on examination a falling off of no less than £3,390,049 in the exports of cotton piece-goods for that period. This is more than accounted for by a decline in the exports to Bombay, Bengal, and Burmah alone amounting to 335,440,800 yards, representing £3,681,379. Strange and paradoxical as the assertion may seem to be at first sight, it is nevertheless true that these ghastly figures do not indicate a falling off of trade, but the very reverse. Even as they stand they show an improvement of 38,684,700 yards over the exports to the same markets in 1893. The explanation is of course that in anticipation of fiscal charges piece-goods to the value at least of £3,000,000 sterling beyond the normal demand were hurried over to Bombay and Bengal, and this amount would otherwise have been included in the trade of 1895.

At a meeting of the Indian Import Duties Committee, held in Manchester the other day, Mr. Tom Garnett presiding, it was unanimously resolved to ask Lord George Hamilton to receive a deputation on the protective character of the Indian import duties at as early a date as may be found convenient. It was also agreed that Sir W. H. Houldsworth, M.P., should be asked to introduce the deputation, which will consist of representatives of the cotton employers' and operatives' associations, chambers of commerce, and other bodies interested. All the members of Parliament representing the textile districts will be asked to accompany the deputation. The invitation to Lord George Hamilton will be signed by Mr. Tattersall and Mr. Mawdsley, as representing the employers and the operatives respectively. The *Daily News* points out that there may be some technical difficulties in the way of the immediate repeal of the duties for which Manchester is asking. "This tax," says the Opposition Organ, "is imposed by an Indian Act, and though the Secretary of State has a veto upon Indian Bills, he cannot introduce them himself. Considering, however, that many Tory candidates in Lancashire pledged themselves to vote for withholding from India the means necessary for maintaining the financial equilibrium, it seems desirable that a question should be put to Lord George Hamilton on the subject so soon as Parliament meets."

The half-yearly reports of the various banks published during the last few days, if not particularly encouraging, are at least not disappointing. Nobody expected they would have a very bright tale to tell—nor are they likely to have while the "glut of money" continues, and the current rate of discount for three months' paper in the open market remains at the average of ⅝ per cent. The "appreciation" of all first-class securities also is not altogether satisfactory, since it shows that there must be a large amount of money seeking profitable employment; and there are many people who refuse to believe in a real improvement in the trade of the country while the Bank of England minimum rate stands at 2 per cent., and the price of Consols is 7¼ per cent. above par. At the meeting of the London and Westminster Bank, the chairman was nevertheless able to announce an increase in their earnings for the half-year of £38,000, but with respect to the future he would not go further than to say that he thought they might discern some signs of a break in the clouds which had for so long darkened the financial horizon. These signs were the decided recovery of trade in the United States, a more reassuring state of things in Argentina, the probable termination of the rebellion in Brazil, the rise in the price of wool as affecting Australia, and the cessation of the war between China and Japan; and even the outburst of speculation in South African mines he thought might be regarded as evidence of returning confidence. All these countries, he said, were intimately connected with England by the ties of commerce, and anything which improved their position must ultimately benefit this country in a corresponding degree. Taking all these things together, it was only reasonable to infer—not that things would at once come right—but that they had seen the worst, at any rate. There is, however, a cloud in the horizon in American affairs which those who wish to forecast the future of trade and finance have to take into account. As Mr. Ritchie, who presided over the meeting of the Union Bank, pointed out, the currency question in the United States has been by no means disposed of, though it has for the present been subordinated to other matters; and he added, as a word of caution, which we hope will not be found prophetic, that it is highly improbable that we shall see that distinct revival there which is necessary for the complete recovery of our own trade until the silver question is disposed of.

The report of Consul-General Holmwood on the trade of Smyrna for 1894, states that with the exception of beans, most of the crops of Asia Minor were beyond the average, both in quantity and quality, and had the prices of produce generally not continued to fall, the export trade for the past year would have proved the best on record, and this notwithstanding the serious obstructions which were placed in the way of commerce by the constant and unnecessary imposition of quarantine whenever a few cases of sporadic cholera occurred at Constantinople or in any of the ports in the Mediterranean. The prices, however, in the markets of Europe continued to fall, and by the middle of the shipping season the agriculturists of the interior ceased to send down grain except in small quantities. As there appears to be little hope of ever seeing the values of produce rise permanently to their former levels, none but the more valuable productions of Asia Minor, such as opium and figs, will leave any profit on expertation until the pending railway extensions in the fertile lands of the interior are completed; but when these come into operation, which by the terms of their concessions they should do within three years, both the export and import trade of Smyrna undoubtedly make rapid strides. The crop prospects for 1895 are all that could be desired. The rainfall for this season has already surpassed the average for the whole year, and yet it has been so equally distributed over the five sowing months that none of the young crops have been damaged, and the harvest, which will commence in another month, promises to be in every respect an extraordinary one. But the fulfilment of these fair promises will not ensure a prosperous commercial year in Mr. Holmwood's opinion for he thinks that no increase of shipments can be anticipated unless a change for the better takes place in the European and American produce markets, and unless the amelioration in this respect is considerable, vast quantities of the grain grown in the upland plateaux will not bear the cost of conveyance to the coast owing to the absence of railway communication.

The export houses in India will do well to carefully note the declaration of a St. Petersburg correspondent, that Russian trade with China is at present one of the main subjects of consideration in Government circles there. It is evidently hoped that the hold over China which Russia will obtain through the new loan will be a great stimulus to the development of Russian trade with that country. This trade is already considerable, and many Chinese merchants have settled in Siberia, where their business is rapidly increasing. The chief export to China is petroleum, and from China tea. Hitherto petroleum has been conveyed to China from Russia for the most part by English and German traders, but the Ministry of Finance is urging the Russian merchants to do this themselves, offering them various facilities for that purpose, such as the establishment of a Russian bank at Hankoi, and the maintenance of a regular line of communication between that port and Vladivostok. A pamphlet, under the title of "The Chinese Ports of Importance to Russian Trade," has just been issued by the Asiatic Commercial Department of the Ministry, pointing out the best means of extending the trade of Russia with China, and advising Russian merchants to send agents to that country, there being now only a little more than a hundred Russians engaged in trade in the whole of the Chinese Empire. The great ambition of the Government is to obtain the monopoly of the Chinese tea trade, and to drive England out of the Chinese markets.

Mr. Jamison, the British Consul-General at Shanghai, in his new report just issued from the Foreign Office, gives his testimony, in a very emphatic way, to the extreme seriousness of the Silver Question as affecting trade with China. Though the statistics for last year showed an increase in the imports of cotton goods from this country, and an exceptionally large increase from the United States as compared with 1893, the import of cotton cloth and yarn, as a whole, nevertheless fell short of the average for 1890 to 1892, and it was very evident that the imports last year were to some extent stimulated by circumstances of a temporary and not very healthy nature. The rise in the silver selling price, following the great drop in exchange caused by the closing of the Indian mints, has unquestionably injured the trade. "Up to the beginning of 1893," remarks Mr. Jamieson, "prices in Manchester kept falling with the fall in exchange, and as a consequence the selling price in silver kept nearly constant for a great number of years. But on the close of the Indian mints exchange fell so very rapidly that the adjustment could only be made by a rise in silver prices, which at first was as much as 30 per cent., though it has since somewhat receded. The effect has distinctly been to check the growth of imports both from Manchester and from Bombay, and, on the other hand, it has given a great impulse to imports from Japan and to local manufactures. The import of cotton yarn from Japan has grown from 48,000 taels to 527,000 taels, and it would no doubt have been greater still but for the outbreak of the war between China and Japan." Mr. Jamieson admits that the price of bar silver has not since the last great fall shown any pronounced tendency to a farther permanent decline. But he points out that it is not the less liable to fluctuation, and that the fluctuations during last year, which were expressed in the exchanges, attained the range of 17 per cent. within one period of only six weeks. From the point of view of the mere merchant one rate of exchange is as good as another provided that it is stable; but even pendulum-like fluctuations, limited within given distances on either side of a fixed point, give an element of gambling to all commercial transactions affected. Mr. Jamieson sees no possibility of preventing such fluctuations, even if we could assume that the average would remain unchanged, except by an international currency agreement. And then he goes on to point out, quite correctly, that it is now being clearly perceived that the losses and annoyances to merchants, though the most apparent, are but a small part of the mischief caused by the fall in the gold price of silver.

Another addition of upwards of a million, according to this week's Bank return, has been made to the "other deposits," or market's supply of cash, thus raising the total of bankers' balances to the previously unheard-of total of 43,000,000. This week's increase is due to a transference from the Government balances to the market of about a million caused by the non-renewal of a batch of Treasury bills to that amount, which fell due for repayment on August 1. It will be seen, therefore, that the total of 43,000,000 is now nearly double what used to be considered a fair margin for the market to work with. This does not look very promising for a speedy improvement in the rates obtainable in the open market for loans and discounts, and it will need considerable increase in speculation and improvement in trade be fore this total can be so reduced as to lead to the more profitable employment of capital in the open market. In this connection it may be observed that the French Exchange is about at a point which may at any time lead to shipments of gold from Paris to London. Money is indeed a drug.

Not only are the grain crops in the Turkish province of Anatolia reported to be exceptionally fine, but the opium crop in the Karahissar district, where the plant is much cultivated, is said to be almost unprecedentedly rich. Already at the end of July 1,210 baskets had been brought into the Smyrna market, as against only 482 at the corresponding date last year. The price of the drug has, however, been so depressed by this abundance that only 110 piastres per oke is quoted, as compared with 250 to 300 piastres in recent years. Smyrna is a more important opium market than Constantinople. In view of the fact that Smyrna, moreover, offers better facilities as a port for both the export and import trade than Haidar Pasha, the Directors of the Anatolian Railway Company have decided to take in hand themselves the oft-discussed project for harbour improvements at the last-named place, and it is not expected that the Porte will raise any difficulty in the way of a concession.

GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

The following in the programme of the seventh meeting to be held on Wednesday, 28th August, at 5-15 p.m., sharp:—

I.—"Tent-pegging over a hurdle,"—(*a*) Horses, (*b*) Ponies.

II.—Lloyd Lindsay" for Sections.—To ride over 2 hurdles, dismount in alternate half-sections, each half-section to knock two cocoanuts off posts and return over hurdles. Time taken to last man in.

III.—"Affinity Competitions."—Lady to take rings and gentleman pegs. *Points will be given for pace and style.*

IV.—"Polo Ball Race."—To fetch three balls one by one and place them in a bucket, barebacked.

V.—"Pony Scurry."—For ponies that have never won a race value Rs. 49 or over.

Note.—There will be a table on the ground at which entries can be made. Intending competitors are requested to write their names there as soon as possible on the day of the sports, if they do not do so in the Pavilion list.

THE DUARTE POISONING CASE.

IMPORTANT EVIDENCE OF DR. HYAMS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case, in which Superintendent Brewin charged F. X. Fonseca, with causing the death of A. Duarte by poisoning him with strychnia, with the object of benefitting himself of the life-assurance policy for Rs.10,000 on deceased's life, and for which Fonseca had himself paid the premium. Mr. Little, the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. The accused was defended by Mr. Hemming, solicitor.

Dr. A. Hyams examined by Mr. Little said, that he was a licenciate of medicine and surgery of the University of Bombay, and had been practising in Bombay for the last six years. He had a dispensary at Girgaum. He knew the deceased Duarte. On the 23rd April last, he was called to a house, to attend Duarte. He accompanied the boy, who came to call him to a house at Girgaum. He had now ascertained that Duarte was in the house of the accused at the time. He found Duarte and the accused in the house. He saw Duarte on a bed. He told him he was suffering from fever and from cough. He examined him, prescribed for him, and left. On the 25th accused came to his dispensary, and told him that Duarte wanted to see him badly. He asked how Duarte was, he replied he was very ill. He then went to Duarte at the same house as he was in before, and found him in the same condition. He prescribed for him and left. Duarte was not very bad; he was suffering from fever and cough, and said he was feeling weak. He did not think it was a very serious illness and never saw him again. On the 17th May, he saw accused passing his dispensary, at about 11-30. He was standing on the verandah. Accused told him Duarte was dead. He said how was that. He said he died of fever and cough, because he had neglected to take his (witness')medicine. On the 27th May accused came to his dispensary and handed him a form like the attending physician's form. He said "Doctor, fill in this." He told him I had not attended deceased up to the time of his death. Accused said "No one has attended him; he died of fever and cough for which you attended him." He asked the accused, "How does this concern you." Accused replied that he had to get his commission for having got the life of the deceased insured, and that as Duarte was his friend he wanted Duarte's widow should get the money. Witness told accused to go to the doctor who gave the death certificate. He said that that doctor never attended on him. Witness had no knowledge of the contents of that certificate. Accused said "You alone can give the certificate as you alone treated him for fever and cough." Accused showed him the certificate from the padre and one from the undertaker. Accused told him "Look here," pointing to the certificate, "He died of fever." He (witness) referred to his note-book, and filled in the attending physician's form. About 4-30 on that day accused came to his dispensary, and asked him to go with him to Mr. Hemming's bungalow. He went with him to the place, and then he "took an oath as to the contents of the certificate." He had stated in his certificate that he died of fever and bronchitis. He did not believe now that it was a true statement. He said he (deceased) was a sober man as far as his knowledge of him went, as whenever he saw him he was sober. Now he saw the difference in his statement and the statement in the certificate which was a mistake.

Cross-examined witness said, that certain corrections were suggested to him in the statement by Mr. Hemming, and one word was underlined, which he did not think he had done. He had informed Mr. Robertson that he had a memoranda of his attendance to the deceased in his pocket-book, but never told him that the deceased came to his dipensary. Further evidence having been recorded, the case was adjourned for further inquiries till to-day (Wednesday).

STRANGE TREATMENT OF AN ECCLESIASTIC IN PORTUGUESE-INDIA.

On the evening of the 19th instant, writes a correspondent, the Rev. Alvares, Archbishop of the Syriac rite, while returning from S. Cruz in a gharry, was surprised by the detective police, and forced to alight. On the party reaching the central road D. Joao de Castro, Mr. Gomes da Costa, the Administrator of Ilhas, appeared on the scene in a carriage, and Rev. Fr. Alvares with the police sepoys were put into it, and taken to the prison at the soldiers' barracks. He was then confined, in a dirty, dark, and loathsome cell up to 6 p.m. next day, and then between police sepoys was conveyed on foot by the public road with his episcopal garments, gold chain, and cross, to the house of the District Judge. The Administrator ordered the house of Rev. Fr. Alvares to be searched, but nothing was found. It is said that a charge of sedition was brought, and also a charge of wearing episcopal vestments, but no powder, ammunition, fire-arms, or swords were found, and if the charge for wearing episcopal garments was to be lodged there was no need to search the house as the garments were on the rev. gentleman's person when arrested. The District Judge dismissed the case and put Rev Fr. Alvares at liberty.—Meanwhile another arrest was made; the victim in the case being Mr. Sertorio Coelho, who was conveyed to prison, and kept for twenty-four hours in durance vile. Mr. Sertorio Coelho is a Companion of the Order of Conceicao, member of the Provincial Council, and President of the Municipal Commission of Ilhas. No thing has yet transpired on the nature of the charge, but it is believed that an imaginary charge of drunkenness was brought. The next day Mr. Coelho was placed before the District Judge, who acquitted him, and put him at liberty. On both occasions the court was crowded and the decision was received with loud applause. Although the administrator has a power of keeping a suspected person in custody twenty-four hours these arbitrary arrests have created terror among the residents in Pangim. On the 22nd, Rev. Fr. Alvares was again arrested and put in prison, and there were rumours that Mr. Sertorio Coelho would also be arrested. The indignation even among the friends of Mr. Gomes da Costa has been general.

THE SANITATION OF MAZAGON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It is a dark blot on the Municipal Administration of the City of Bombay that a portion of the City should, in reference to sanitation, be still behind the times. Mazagon, by no means an unimportant section of Bombay, has long had its sanitation neglected at the hands of its Civic Fathers. Whether this has been so from time immemorial I cannot say. But it does seem a pity that, in this age of enlightenment and civilization, while sanitary appliances of recent scientific research are being utilized with success in other parts of the city, Mazagon should have its hygiene in a deplorable state.

Perhaps it may be urged that its native and artificial surroundings have made Mazagon what it is, and that these preclude the possibility of a higher standard of sanitation being attained therein. The position and height of Belvedere Hill may intercept the westerly breezes. The proximity of the Port Trust coal depots may add to the unhealthiness of the situation. The waste lands of the G. I. P. Railway Company in the vicinity of the Waree Bunder goods station may be fruitful in the production of malarial miasma. And, above all, the presence of the B. I. S. N. Company's Dockyard, with its manifold mercantile operations, might possibly exalt the gravity of the whole situation in a remarkable degree.

But it must be remembered against these and other adverse forces operating against sanitation that Bombay is a city, whose health is administered by a Municipality, probably second to none in India. The onus of the question rests chiefly upon the Municipal Councillors who are, therefore, responsible for the health of Mazagon. The present system of sanitation by cesspools and an army of rational and irrational halalkhors is a standing menace to public health, and its maintenance is indefensible on sanitary principles. I would appeal to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay to depute a special commission, at the next meeting of the Municipal Corporation, to enquire into the insanitary state of Mazagon and report on the feasibility of the introduction of the system of drainage by house-connections and sewage obtaining in other parts of the city. Should any acclimatized inhabitants enhance the difficulties of the Councillors and their officers in the execution of sanitary reform, let me assure them that they will have the hearty co-operation and aid of the unorthodox and more enlightened residents by a cheerful acquiescence in enhanced taxation that may eventually follow sanitary reform.

SANITAS.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

August 27.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.

Africa.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

The Bhamo route to China for places beyond Momein and Tingyueh is closed for traffic until further notice.

Communication with Quito Equador interrupted by all routes.

Turkish state interrupted between Fao and Busreh.

Madagascar and Reunion mail closes at Zanzibar, at noon, on Friday, the 30th instant.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making laws and regulations under the provisions of the Indian Councils Acts, at the Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Thursday last, when there were present. His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., LL.D., presiding; his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, K.C.S.I.; his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.I.E., K.C.B., V.C.; the Hon'ble Sir A.E. Miller, KT., C.S.I., Q.C.; the Hon'ble Lieutenant-General Sir H. Brackenbury, K.C.B., R.A.; the Hon'ble Sir J. Westland, K.C.S.I.; the Hon'ble Sir A. Mackenzie, K.C.S.I.; the Hon'ble A. C. Trevor, C.S.I.: and the Hon'ble A. S. Lethbridge C.S.I., M.D.

LEGAL PRACTITIONERS ACT, 1879, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Miller moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Legal Practitioners Act, 1879. He said:—"Great complaints have been made from time to time of the practice known as dalali, or touting, under which clients are induced to go to particular pleaders, not because they are proper persons to employ, nor because the clients have for any reason selected them, but because they have given a commission to the tout for getting them the business; and a very strong proposal was made last year by a leading practitioner in this Province to make this a criminal offence. However, on consideration, we thought that would be going much too far, but on the papers being circulated the High Courts seem to have agreed that some addition to their powers of repressing this practice ought to be made, and accordingly the Government of India have come to the conclusion that it is worth while to try whether the practice cannot be restrained if it cannot be altogether abolished by increasing the powers of the High Court and by giving power to District and Sessions Judges and Commissioners of Divisions to suspend or dismiss pleaders or revenue-agents who are guilty of giving commissions to or taking business through the agency of these touts, subject to an appeal to the High Court; and the Bill accordingly proposes to amend the Act, first, by extending the powers of the High Court over pleaders and mukhtars who are guilty of this unprofessional conduct; secondly, by explaining that in order to prove that a man is an habitual law-tout it shall not be necessary to prove specific acts of touting, but that it will be sufficient to prove that he is generally known as such, unless the pleader or mukhtar dealing with him is in a position to prove that he did not know that he was a law-tout. That is the effect of the first section.

"The second section proposes to amend the Act by enabling the District or Sessions judge or the Commissioner of the Division, instead of reporting the offence to the High Court, which is at present all he has power to do, himself to acquit, suspend or dismiss the pleader or mukhtar, subject to an appeal to the High Court.

"The other two sections merely extend the same principle to revenue-agents as I have already explained with regard to pleaders and mukhtars. That is the whole of the Bill."

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor said:—I am very glad indeed that my hon'ble and learned friend has taken this matter in hand, and I think his having done so is a matter for congratulation to the Court and to the Bar, and above all to the great mass of helpless and ignorant people who fall victims to the system of touting, as it is called.

"That system is an utter disgrace to certain sections of the Bar in this country, and it is within my knowledge that many of the members of the Bar—men with as high a feeling of honour as any one could find in the ranks of the profession in England—look upon this system as, in several respects, an extremely mischievous one. I am quite aware that the subject is a very difficult one to deal with, and unfortunately I did not this morning study the list of business with the care with which it behoves us to study such a document, so that I was not aware till I came into the room that this matter was coming before the Council; otherwise I should have referred to the correspondence which has previously passed on the subject, and I might thus have been in a position to make some observations on the details of the Bill as indicated by my learned friend. But, as I have explained, I was unaware that the matter was coming on; and moreover I have not yet seen the Bill. I think, therefore, it is wiser for me to say at this moment no more than this—that any measure which holds out any reasonable prospect of checking, even to a moderate extent, this most vicious system will have my most hearty support."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Miller also introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Miller also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the *Gazette of India* in English, and in the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Miller also moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882. He said:—"It will be in the recollection, I suppose, of every member of the Council that some time ago there was considerable disturbance in this country with reference to a proposed or anticipated restriction of the system of trial by jury, and in the result the matter was laid before a rather strong Commission, who made certain recommendations, some of which this Bill is intended to carry out. One of the principal difficulties which interferes with the usefulness of the system—a difficulty which exists wherever trial by jury exists—is that it is frequently impossible to discover what view a jury really takes of the facts laid before them. When a jury in a particular criminal case brings in a verdict of guilty or not guilty, you do not know what weight they attach to the evidence, whether they consider it insufficient to establish the facts deposed to by the witnesses or to bring home to the accused participation in the acts proved, or, if they think that the evidence is sufficient, whether the facts so established do or do not amount in their opinion to the offence with which the man is charged. In England unfortunately—I say deliberately unfortunately—in a criminal case the jury has an absolute right to bring in a general verdict of that kind whenever it chooses, whether it pleases the judge or not, but in civil cases the judges have always exercised the power of requiring a jury to bring in a special verdict; that is to say, stating certain facts, and directing the jury to find whether those facts are proved or not, and then from the findings of the jury the judge draws the inference as to whether the verdict should be entered for the plaintiff or the defendant. We propose to introduce the same system in criminal cases in India which is found to work extremely well in civil cases in England, and to enable the judge, if he thinks it right, to require the jury not simply to say whether the accused is guilty or not guilty of the offence with which he is charged, but whether such and such facts are true or not; whether, for instance, he finds that the accused was a member of an assembly which is charged with being riotous, or whether they find as a fact that such an assembly took place on the day charged, and then when he has got all the facts he will be in a position to draw the proper inference, and to direct whether the order should be entered as a verdict of guilty or not guilty. It is also provided I may say hypothetically—because it is a question which will require further consideration in the course of the progress of the Bill—that after a jury have brought in a verdict one way or the other as to which the judge is doubtful, he is to be at liberty to require them to bring in a special verdict. No doubt there are very grave considerations on both sides as regards such a process, which might very easily be perverted into a kind of browbeating or cross-examination of the jury, a practice which was prevalent in England in the days of the Tudors but has not been known there since then; but I think it is not unlikely that some form will be found before the Bill passes which will avoid any danger of that kind without too closely tying the hands of the judge where he thinks that a general verdict has been brought in perversely or erroneously. The whole of the third section of the Bill is devoted to working out the general principle which I have indicated, and I do not think I need at this stage trouble the Council with the details of the section, which is a pretty long one.

"The fourth section of the Bill is intended to meet a difficulty of a somewhat different kind. As the law at present stands, if the Sessions Judge thinks that the verdict of a jury is entirely perverse, so perverse that it is considered necessary in the interests of justice that it should not be accepted, he has power to refer the case to the High Court; but the High Court, from a feeling which one very well understands—a feeling which is hereditary I think in English lawyers, although I am not sure that it is a very well founded one—are very unwilling to disturb the verdict of a jury, and accordingly it is found that it is almost impossible to induce the Sessions Judge, except in extreme cases, to refer the matter to the High Court, or to get the High Court to disturb the verdict when the matter is referred to it; and accordingly we propose, in order as far as possible to get rid of this difficulty, to introduce certain other words—the words 'and is clearly of opinion that it is' essential to the interests of justice, instead of saying 'so completely that he considers it'—for this reason that it will give the Sessions Judge rather more encouragement to refer doubtful cases to the High Court than the existing words do; and then we propose to direct the High Court, after considering the entire evidence and after giving due weight to the opinions of the Sessions Judge and jury, to come to a conclusion of their own ; the difference being this, that it would be pointed out to the High Court that it is not a question of whether the verdict is obviously wrong, but that they are to take the verdict as one of the elements in their conclusion and form an independent judgment for themselves on the whole record, which is what I think may be fairly said to be obviously a desirable course for them to pursue.

"The remaining sections of the Bill are only for the purpose of introducing a sort of modified special jury the trial of such cases as the Local Government or Sessions Judge consider ought to be tried by a somewhat superior jury. I may say that this Bill, although it does not give effect to all the recommendations of the Jury Commission I have mentioned, does go a long way in carrying out their recommendations—as far probably as it it reasonable to go at one stage at any rate."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Miller also introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Miller also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the *Gazette of India* in English, and in the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

THE MALABAR HILL FILTERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have carefully listened to the debates on the subject of the Malabar Hill filters. I cannot understand why the Corporation should have wasted so much time in disposing of such a simple matter. It is true that there has been a difference of opinion between the Executive Engineer and the Water Engineer as to the necessity of constructing additional filter-beds, but it was not such, as could not be easily settled. The latter officer maintained that Tulsi water should be filtered at the rate of 500 gallons per square yard per day, and to do that the existing area of filter-beds should be doubled. The former officer's opinion is that the rate of filterature recommended by the Water Engineer applies to river waters, which are generally polluted by town sewage, and that the Tulsi water which is lake water being free from pollution is capable of being filtered at a higher rate. He therefore, proposes that before incurring the heavy expense of building new filters, experiments should be made to ascertain at what rate Tulsi water could be successfully filtered. If it is found that water can safely be filtered at say 700 gallon, instead of at 500 only one-half the area of new filters would be required, but if 1,000 gallons could be filtered no more new filters would be necessary. If on the other hand it is found that 500 gallons only could be filtered then the full area applied for by the Water Engineer shall have to be constructed. I repeat that the matter is so simple that there was no necessity of discussing it in the manner the Corporation did, and Mr. Mehta is to be congratulated in bringing about a settlement by his sensible proposition. I hope now, that the Executive will not make the experiments in a haphazard way, but make them carefully and patiently as the subject is interesting not only to the Bombay public but also to other cities, which have to filter their waters.—Yours, &c.,

X. Y. G.

BURGLARIES IN BANDORA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It has been a matter of wonderment to me and those residing in villages of Chimu and Oanda, why Bandora police are not able to trace a single burglary that has been committed in these places.

It appears that in more than half-a-dozen thefts that have been recently committed, not one or none are seized by this police. It is evident from this that the police in Bandora, in no way protect the public of these places.

I fear nothing will be done until higher authorities step in here ; there are to be seen only native police peons making their presence when being reported, and nothing is heard subsequently. On Wednesday last a shop of a Marwady was broken into, and cash and sundry articles, valued at Rs. 20, were stolen therefrom. About a month or two a shop of another Marwady was attempted to break open, when fortunately a Khoja happened to pass, who took hold of one of the thieves, when the other two rushed upon him, struck the Khoja with a stick, inflicting a severe wound in his eye, and thus relieved the captive.—Yours, &c.,

Chimu, August 26. DUM LUSS.

AN INCORRECT REPORT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your contemporary's report in the vote of the Corporation, on the subject of the printing contract, shows both from its matter and manner, that it is not only a pure fabrication, but an ingenious devise to misrepresent the mover of the vote of censure. To say that what was "passed amidst applause" was the amendment and not the vote of censure is absolutely untrue. The *Times of India* having its regard to its own honour, must acknowledge the falsehood, and say that it was the vote of censure, moved by Dr. Bahadurjee, that was "passed amidst loud applause," and it is to be hoped that the correction will be accompanied by an injunction to the reporter to be more accurate in future.—Yours, &c.,

OBSERVER.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE 21st and 22nd silver spoon competition for the monsoon aggregate took place at Colaba on Saturday afternoon. Distances 500 and 600 yards. Some exceptionally good scores were made, especially Lieutenant D. J. Sharp 27 and Gunner Campbell 27, including one added point at 500 yards. The competition on Saturday next will be at 700 and 800 yards. The following are the scores :—

21ST COMPETITION.—17 ENTRIES.

	500 yds.	Total.
Lieut D J Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	27	27a
* Gunner E G Campbell, Bo Vol Arty	26	27b
Lieut F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	23	23c
Sgt-Majr J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	22	22a
Sergt J Watson, Royal Irish Rifles	22	22c
Cr-Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	22	22d
Sergt J Graham, Royal Irish Rifles	21	21e
Mr G Marks, Bo Rifle Club	20	20
Corpl L Moore, Bo Vol Rifles	20	20
Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vol	19	19
Sergt J A McKinnon, Bo Vol Rifles	19	19
Lieut T J English, Bo Vol Rifles	18	18
Qr-Mr-Sergt W Stephens, Bo Vol Rifles	16	16
Mr E Good, Bo Rifle Club	15	15
Pte Dowds, Royal Irish Rifles	15	15
Vol J M Mason, Bo Vol Rifles	14	14
*Bombr H O Coates, Bo Vol Arty	10	11

a Handicapped 8 points. b Handicapped 6 points. Winner of 1st Spoon. c Handicapped 4 points. d Handicapped 6 points. e Winner of 2nd Spoon. *Added one point for carbine.

22ND COMPETITION.—17 ENTRIES.

	600 yds.	Total.
*Gunner E G Campbell, Bo Vol Arty	20	22a
*Bombr H O Coates, Bo Vol Arty	20	22b
Lieut D J Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	21	21a
Lieut F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	21	21c
Cr-Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	20	20d
Corpl L Moore, Bo Vol Rifles	20	20e
Mr G Marks, Bo Rifle Club	19	19
Lieut T M English, Bo Vol Rifles	19	19
Pte Dowds, Royal Irish Rifles	18	18
Sergt-Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	18	18
Sergt J A McKinnon, Bo Vol Rifles	18	18
Qr-Mr-Sergt W Stephens, Bo Vol Rifles	18	18
Sergt J Watson, Royal Irish Rifles	17	17
Sergt J Graham, Royal Irish Rifles	16	16
Mr E Good, Bo Rifle Club	13	13
Vol J M Mason, Bo Vol Rifles	13	13
Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vol	9	9

a Handicapped 8 points. b Handicapped 2 points, Winner of 1st Spoon. c Handicapped 4 points. d Handicapped points. e Winner of 2nd Spoon. *Added 2 points for carbine.

POOR "Mark Twain"—Samuel L. Clemens to give him his right name—is bankrupt through no fault of his own, having been mixed up with a firm of publishers who have failed. Ill and broken down, the best of the American humourists is said to be now absolutely penniless. He appeared in the Insolvent Debtors' Court of New York in charge of a hospital nurse and appeared, we read, utterly broken. The creator of "Huck Finn," "Tom Sawyer," "The King" and "The Dook," the Nigger "Jim," and the inimitable recorder of "The Tramp Abroad," it seems very pathetic that he should in the afternoon of his career be brought to such straits and the sympathy of the whole civilised world will be enlisted in his favour, for who has not laughed till the tears ran down his face over one or all of poor "Mark Twain's" books? Many years ago we had the privilege of meeting Mr. Clemens and so far from being one of those people who are professionally funny, his quiet demeanour and almost sombre aspect led one to wonder how he ever could be humorous ; at times however a droll look would come over his pleasant face that gave an outlet to the fund of merriment which lay concealed. It is not, we consider, observes a contemporary, a case for sympathy in words, but as the Quaker said, "Friend how much dost thou sympathise ?"

THE Paris *Figaro*, of Aug. 6, published an account of an interview with "a high official, perhaps a Minister," on the Madagascar expedition. He said the expedition was only about a month behindhand, and was proceeding fairly well ; and blamed the pessimism of the public, which, however, he discovered to be due to a manœuvre of the English Press in constantly repeating that the Hovas would offer no resistance and that the capture of Antananarivo would be quite easy.

THE NEW FRENCH PRESS COMPANY.

THE second ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held yesterday, at the registered office, Apollo Street, Mr. F. W. Bickel, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following directors' report was submitted :—

The directors have the pleasure to lay before you the audited accounts of the company for the year ended 30th June, 1895. Although the Berar cotton crop was a very poor one, Khamgaum attracted a larger quantity of cotton than for several years past and pressed during the last season 59,800 bales, of which 15,471 were the share of this company. The pressing amalgamation in Khamgaum which terminated on the 30th June last, has been renewed for three years, the share of this company remaining the same as before. One of the half presses has been taken away from Khamgaum and brought to Mooltan in the Punjab, where a branch is being opened. The remaining machinery has been purchased at home, and the press is expected to be in working order about October. Your directors will also start a ginning factory in Mooltan on a small scale. The accounts show a profit of Rs. 16,496-13-9, and your directors propose to pay a dividend of Rs. 30 per share, equal to six per cent. on the paid-up capital, free of income tax, to place Rs. 7,000 to depreciation account and to carry forward the balance of Rs. 496-13-9. The directors think it necessary to open a depreciation account in addition to the already existing reserve fund, and recommend that advantage should be taken of the present opportunity to strengthen the position of the company. Messrs. Gokuldas Dowlatram and Dewjee Shamjee retire from the board under paragraph 76 of the memorandum of association, but are eligible for re-appointment. You will be asked to confirm the appointment of Mr. F. W. Bickel as a director. You will have to appoint an auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration. The company's buildings, stores, engines and small machinery are insured for Rs. 90,000.

The report and the audited accounts were adopted and confirmed. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 30 per share, or 6 per cent. on the paid-up capital, was declared, free of income tax. Messrs. Gooculdas Dowlatram and Dewjee Shamjee, who retired by ratation, were re-elected directors ; and Mr. F. W. Bickel's appointment as a director in place of Mr. E. Muller, was confirmed. Mr. Furdoonjee Ardasir Cursetjee was appointed auditor for the ensuing year at a remuneration of Rs. 100. The proceedings terminated with the customary compliment to the chairman.

ARMY TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.

THE 2nd Royal Irish Rifles branch of the above Association, stationed at Colaba, on Monday evening, gave a thoroughly enjoyable anniversary tea and concert, under the presidency of Mr. Holyoak, of Messrs. Duxbury and Co., and with the help of several ladies and gentlemen friends of Temperance, among whom were noticeable Mrs. J. Briggs—("Mother Briggs" as the soldier and sailor lads like to call and believe her—a veteran in all good work, and especially such as affects the well-being of soldiers and sailors), Mrs. J. Morris president W. W. C. T. U ; Miss Morris, treasurer W. W. C. T. U. ; Rev. Father Hepburn ; Rev. Mr. Crane ; Lt. Keane ; and Mr. J. Morris. The programme consisted of a substantial supper from 6 to 7-30 p.m., and a more than substantial concert from 8 to some time after 11-30 p.m. Of the twenty-three items on the programme nine were performed by the members of the Association. "The Sentry," by Corporal Kinnaird ; the oboe solo of Corporal Taylor, and the two songs "the Anchor's weighed" and "I can't change it," by Sergeant Atkins, were rendered most excellently, and would have given real enjoyment to any audience. The Misses Stewart recited several stirring, pathetic pieces, which evidently influenced their hearers. Miss Morris, with her fresh charming singing, Mr. M. T. Carroll, with his English concertina, and Serjeant Atkins in his humorous songs brought down the house veritably, and nothing short of a third appearance each would keep the boys in front quiet. Miss J. Morris and Mr. Mason played pretty piano solos, and Mr. Coates in a sweet way sang "Love's Old Song," earning the appreciation of a full chorus from the audience. Lieutenant Keane delivered a humorous yet helpful address, followed by another equally impressive one by Rev. Mr. H. A. Crane on temperance. The entertainment was brought to a close by the graceful presentation by Mrs. J. Morris of medals and honours to the members of the branch, who had faithfully kept the pledge for six and twelve months. The room was prettily decorated, and reflected great credit on the taste and efforts of the members of the Association, who so successfully had transformed a plain dull barrack-room into a bright charming concert hall.

INDIAN NVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIO NSin respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 17th August :—Thomas William Bonner, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, Parel, of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, for an improved totalisator for showing the amount of money laid on each horse, and the total amount on the race, at race meetings ; Annie Laurie Barlow McNair, of Bonnie Doon, Clarence Park, Weston-super-Mare, Somerset, England, Spinster, for an improved pillow-holder for bedsteads and the like ; James Edward Whiting, Civil Engineer, of Poona, Bombay Presidency, for improvements of self-acting gates for waterways ; John Poyser, Engineer of Peck's Hill, Shirwood Road, Mansfield, in the County of Nottingham, England, for improvements in looms for weaving ; William Tyree, of 71, Cathedral Square, Christchurch, in the Provincial District of Canterbury in the Colony of New Zealand, for an improved pump for lamp filling and similar purposes ; William Hunt Sinclair Marriott, an Assistant in the Muir Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, for an improved fastener for the purdahs, "kanats," and other parts of tents to be known as the "Marriott's Simplex Tent Catch" ; Samuel Maurice Johnson, Managing Director, Muir Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, for an improved fastener for the purdahs, "kanats," and other parts of tents to be known as the "Johnson's Tent Link" ; Herbert Credington, of No. 7, Pall Mall Bendigo, in the Colony of Victoria, Watchmaker, for an improved tap to enable kerosine or other liquid to be readily withdrawn from kerosine tins or other similar receptacles ; Alexander Gray, of Mount Street, Canterbury, in the Colony of New South Wales, Horse Trainer, for an improved apparatus to be used for starting races ; Damodhar Balvant Athavale, Inamdar, pensioned Supervisor, Public Works Department, residing at Nasik in Aditwar Peth, for an invention called "Athavale's weighing scale without the aid of any weights" ; Rudolph Weiss, Engineer, of Nottingham, England, for improvements in or relating to circular looms.

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed :—John Francis Diederich and WilliamHenry MacDonald, Mechanical Engineers of the firm of Messrs. H. E. Borham and Co., Ironfounders, Madras City, for an improved screw press for extracting oil from seeds and other analogous substances for manual or other power to be known as the excelsior horizontal multiple gear screw press. (Filed 14th August 1895.) ; George Murray Collom, Engineer and Tea Planter, care of W. G. Forbes, Esq., H. M.'s Mint, Calcutta, for an improved method for cooling the tea leaf during the process of rolling in the tea rollers (Filed 31st July 1895); William Duffy, Wood-Block Flooring and Paving Manufacturer, of 114, Vauxhall Walk, London, England, for improvements relating to wood-block paving for roadways, streets, and thoroughfares, applicable also to other purposes. (Filed 14th August 1895.) ; Marius Groignard and Alexander Parietti, both of 123, Avenue d'Arenc, Marseilles, in the Republic of France, Engineers, for an automatic brake for railway and similar vehicles. (Filed 14th August 1895.)

The fees prescribed in Schedule of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—Edward Sheardown and John Charles Barker, of No. 44, High Street, Hull, in the County of Hull, England, Seedcrushers, for a method of, and apparatus for, cleaning cotton seed. (From 26th September 1895 to 25th September 1896.) ; David Caird, of Ulverston, England, Shipbuilder, for improvements in the manufacture or construction of metal barrels and other similar vessels. (From 14th September 1895 to 13th September 1896) ; James Hills Hartridge, of Ryland Road, in the County of Middlesex, England, Manufacturing Chemist and Soap-maker, for improvements in boxes. (From 26th October 1895 to 25th October 1897.)

Whereas the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited, the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased :—Mr. J. H. Topham's invention for improvements in magazine and repeating fire-arms. (Specification filed 14th May 1891.) ; Mr. Charles M. Coen's invention for an improved fire-proofing and preserving compound. (Specification filed 12th May 1891) ; Mr. R. A. Busch's invention for an improved method of manufacturing sheet metal signs. (Specification filed 15th May 1891.) ; Messrs. G. S. Wright, C. Ballard, and G. Marshall's invention for improvements in the process of treating metalliferous ores. (Specification filed 12th May 1891.) ; Babu Krishna Chandra Banerji's invention for a calculating machine. (Specification filed 13th May 1891.) ; Messrs. T. Barrett and E. A. Copp's invention for an improved combined plate and nut for railway and other purposes. (Specification filed 11th May 1891.) ; Mr. A. F. G. Brown's invention for improvements in rotary engines. (Specification filed 13th May 1891.)

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A STRONG argument in favour of the Sanitary Drainage Bill is Surgeon-Colonel Harvey's report on the "Causation of the Malarial Fever." Absence of drainage or imperfect drainage, he declares, is the very root of malaria, which, mention one instance, is conclusively proved by the circumstance that the health of the district of Dingepur, which was in a very backward condition, was at once greatly improved when a new system of drainage was introduced.

THE Madras Railway traffic receipts for the week ending 17th August, 1895, were, for passengers, etc., Rs. 86,270, and for goods, etc., Rs. 1,27,453, other earnings (estimated) Rs. 350, making altogether Rs. 2,14,073 (includes K. G. F. Railway Rs. 3,717), or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 251-13-7. During the corresponding week in 1894, the receipts were Rs. 1,92,305-11-8, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 228-15-0.

NINETY-NINE nights out of every hundred, says Lord Ribblesdale in *The Nineteenth Century* for August, the House of Lords is a machine with neither pulse nor temperature. "At this hour of the evening" is the almost invariable preface to any observations made after 7-15 p.m. Lord Granville once remarked that a rustle of lawn sleeves on the right reverend bench was the warning that it was time to think of other things. Lay peers begin to fidget, and we cry quits by consent. . . . It always seems to me that eminent Church dignitaries have striking faces. Whether cause or effect, they go with preferment. Apologists defend the House of Lords as a picturesque institution ; even opponents like the earlier Mr. Chamberlain admit its claim in this respect. In these days of frock coats and silk hats, the lawn-sleeved prelates, the violent black and white of their canonicals against the crimson background of the benches, the mellow clairobscure of the House help to make it so in fact. I have heard it said that Mr. Gladstone attributes the bishops' impaired authority in great measure to their having, not so many years ago, given up wearing full-bottomed wigs. But this was before my time, and I delight in the bishops as they are. Failing Velasquez, I should like Mr. Sargent to paint me the peers spiritual in Parliament assembled.

M. GEORGES BOYER, one of the dramatic critics of the Paris *Figaro*, publishes an account of a recent visit to the Lyceum to see Sir Henry Irving in the *Lyons Mail*. The account is interesting as showing how such a performance strikes an intelligent foreigner who makes no pretence to any special knowledge of our language or literature. "The mise-en-scene," he says, "is remarkable. One must see it to realise with what a strict regard to truth the diligence is sacked, the papers are scattered about, and Dubosc deliberately proceeds to force open the box. The horses arrived on the stage with their manes covered in foam ; they had been painted ! Specially remarkable were the cries of Miss Maud Milton when she is being attacked, and those of Miss May Whitty when she is seized while on her father's arm. It is a kind of realism that Parisian nerves would never endure." Speaking of the final scene where Irving, as Dubosc, disappears, and, swift as lightning, reappears as Lesurgues, the French writer continues : "The change is accomplished with startling rapidity, and is effected by Irving with a skilfulness beyond anything of the kind I have ever scene. He plays the scene of savage drunkenness like an artist of genius. This alone is worth going to see. Should he ever play the piece in Paris, he will have a triumph, but I advise him not to put broad tricolour scarves round the waists of his street ruffians, and above all, not to let a villainous old hag wave aloft our national flag. It serves no purpose, and it is in bad taste."

THE Epping Forest Committee took leave of Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton in view of his early departure to South Australia as Governor of that Colony. Sir Thomas has been one of the Verderers of the Forest ever since it was preserved by the Corporation, and is the only one now remaining. The Committee met Sir Thomas, by invitation of Mr. Edward North Buxton, at his seat at Buckhurst Hill at luncheon. Mr. Deputy Halse, the Chairman, in proposing the health of Sir Thomas and success to his mission, referred to the illustrious name he bears, to his personal attributes, to his administrative capacity, and to his loyalty to British sentiment, as affording well-grounded hopes that his administration of the Colony would be successful and tend to the consolidation of the Empire. Sir Thomas Buxton, in acknowledging the good wishes of the Committee, referred to advantages he had derived from his connection with the committee, his association with whom, and through them with the Corporation, would be always a pleasing memory, and expressed the hope that their work would continue to be successful.

THERE is a closer connection than some may think between a question, "Should priests ride a bicycle ?" now agitating the Vatican, and the personal memories grouped round the See just vacated by Dr. Thorold's lamented death. A Winchester prelate more famous even than he who is just lost would have answered the Roman queriste, bluntly and simply, "Yes, if they can't get a horse." S. Oxon, staying for his visitation with a Rector, himself a lover of horses, in the Chipping Norton district, inquired the distance to the village appointed for that afternoon's episcopal visit. "Nine miles by road but," added the host, with a twinkle in his eye, "it is less than a fourth of that if your lordship will follow me in a short cut across the fields : and sure I am that your chaplain, who was at Exeter with your son, will give you a lead." Off, therefore, the clerical company started. The chaplain, on a knowing cob, led the way over an easy fence outside the Rectory grounds, S. Oxon followed very neatly on a safe nag ; and so the party arrived safely at their ecclesiastical bourne.

SIR JOHN STAINER'S official report on the examination in music of the students of the Training Colleges for Schoolmasters and Schoolmistresses in England, which is just issued, contains some remarks upon school songs. Though the literature of English national songs, he remarks, is very extensive and replete with fine examples, a close study of them proves that comparatively only a small number are suitable for school use. One reason of this is that the range of our English songs is often excessive and when a large number of children are singing together, there must necessarily be among them many who cannot sing very high, and many also who cannot sing very low. Our old songs commonly have a range of an octave and four notes, and some actually extend to a compass of thirteen notes. Again, the subjects of such songs are not always the most appropriate for children. Eternal compliments from Damon to Phyllis or Corydon to Chloe form the staple of many of them. Others describe the delights of hunting in other days, when the enthusiastic huntsmen were woke at daybreak by the blowing of horns, and returned to dinner at twelve o'clock. Then there are the tippling songs. Attempts to reset these to temperance sentiments have not proved wholly satisfactory. Sir John Stainer is of opinion that in making choice of school songs a teacher should not pause to consider the nationality of a song or of its composer. Both Germany and France possess many hundreds of simple and beautiful tunes admirably adapted to school use, and it would, he thinks, be the most foolish of many existing false notions of patriotism to exclude such songs, or even to use them sparingly. The publication of an authorised list of songs to be used in schools he does not recommend, but if our teachers would give the subject the consideration it deserves, and exercise a wise discretion in the selection of school songs, if they would treasure the old without distrusting the new, the children under their charge would, he believes, take more interest in their lessons and derive much more benefit from them. Another observation of Sir John Stainer's, to the effect that our sea songs have grown obsolete because, with the substitution of ironclads for wooden vessels, many nautical terms used in them are no longer in current use, seems just a trifle pedantic. Why cannot a modern man-of-war be called, in a figurative sense, a "heart of oak" ? As well might one object to a youth being described as a "chip of the old block," or to a strong will being termed a "will of iron."

MALAGASY ATTACK ON A FRENCH ENTRENCHED POSITION.

22 HOURS BATTLE.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Antananarivo, Madagascar, under date 8th July, says :—The campaign has begun in real earnest. The question, so often raised—particularly by the French, whether the Malagasy have any fight in them has been answered in an affirmative manner that admits of no further doubt to be entertained of the desperate resistance that I have all along written you the Malagasy would make if France pressed her pretensions over Madagascar to the ordeal of arms. The Malagasy Army of the North-west have attacked Tsarassotra, the most advanced French outpost—which is about 15 miles from Mevatanana and 35 miles from Malatsy, a distance of about 50 miles separating the two towns—and virtually annihilated the French black troops stationed there, and hurried up, during the engagement, for re-enforcement of their comrades.

The battle raged during 22 hours, and had it been possible for the Malagasy to have kept up the supply of ammunition, Tsarasaotra, stormed and held for many hours by the Malagasy, would have remained in the hands of the stormers.

I have made the most careful enquiries in unofficial as well as official circles as to the nature of the fight, and although the full official details—momentarily expected—are not yet to hand, I have not the slightest doubt of the truth of the general particulars that I have been able to glean, all letters on the subject that have reached this town being, in effect, corroborative of each-other.

It appears that on the 28th June, Rainianjalahy, 14vtra. (General), who has taken over from Ramasombazaha, 14vtra., the chief command of the Army of the North-west, had advanced from Malatsy, a distance of some 19 miles, in force to Kalomainty, a ridge 1,290 feet above sea-level, which commands the valley of the Ampasoria river—which flowing from the North passes along the foot of Kalomainty and joins the Ikopa.

Having made sure of his Line of Communication with Malatsy, by fortifying vantage points along the road as he advanced, Rainianjalahy, towards evening on the following day, 29th June, sent forward a Division to attack Tsarasaotra (marked, I believe, in most maps as Tsarasaotrinirizana).

At 10 o'clock that evening the assault commenced. So able had been the Malagasy arrangements that the attack was in the very act of being delivered before the garrison of Tsarasaotra were aware of the Malagasy being in the neighbourhood.

The defence was most determined, but the Malagasy gained the place.

All through the night the fight raged with more or less intensity. Again and again the French black troops, who had formed the garrison, returned to the attack, but the Malagasy held their ground.

When morning broke, the scene of carnage was terrible. The ridge and the slopes of the ridge, upon which Tsarasaotra is situated, were strewn with dead and dying. From Mevatanana, some 15 miles distant, re-enforcements were hurrying up to regain the position, and charge after charge was being made.

As yet the French commandant at Mevatanana trusted to his black troops—the Turcos, Senegales, and Dahomeyan—and the Bourbonnaise Creoles. The African savages fought splendidly. Foot by foot they only yielded the ground they had gained in the charge.

During the night their number although repeatedly re-enforced, had been more than decimated.

As the day wore on, the Bourbonnaise took to flight and fled, "en masse," northward.

Toward the close of the day, Sunday, 30th June, the French black troops no longer existed in sufficient number to have any chance of regaining the position. Their regiments were but skeletons of the well-filled lines that yesterday held Tsarasaotra apparently secure against all assault.

The black troops were virtually annihilated, and the survivors were worn out with fruitless exertions and raging passion.

The only chance of recovering the place was in the hurling forward the regiments of Frenchmen.

On came the Frenchmen with all the bravery for which their gallant nation is rightly famed. Yet again and again they were held in check. But they were near their base, and the heroic Malagasy were far from re-enforcement. The Malagasy supply of ammunition was cut off. The stock of cartridge and shell began to fail. To continue the battle any longer was inadvisable. Then the heroes who had so gallantly stormed and for long hours held the position had to retire. And at 8 o'clock in the evening of the last day of June the daring attempt to recapture the outskirts of Mevatanana was over. For 22 hours the battle had raged. "It is not in mortals to command success, but the Malagasy had done more—they deserved it."

In good order the retreat was effected. How little advantage was on the side of the French is unmistakably shown by no pursuit being attempted.

The French gained the day, but another such a victory would, as the bulk of the Malagasy Army have not been engaged, be worse than a defeat.

Let the French be content with the triumph they have gained. They have proved their superiority in arms over the Malagasy. And it would be a barbarity, an atrocity, a blot on the fair fame of France, to put forth all the mighty power of the wealth and resource of a Great Power to crush a gallant little nation that has proved that it will die rather than surrender.

If the great French nation desires it, the contest must continue. But the French people should, while there is yet time, take it to heart that the continuance of war upon Madagascar, the insistence on advance upon Antananarivo, would mean that the indelible stigma would for ever rest upon the fair fame of France of having caused, like the Turk of yore, the destruction of a Christian Civilization, of having caused a City of Churches and Chapel to be destroyed by fire—for rather than submit to French rule, the Malagasy would destroy their Capital and flee into the wilderness, where pursuit of them would be a chase after a Will-o-the-Wisp flitting over interminable marshes.

Shall this awful event happen ? Were it to do so, France would lose Christian status amongst nations.

"Tsarasoatrinizana" means 'that which is given with a free-will.' It is singular that the campaign has commenced at a place with a name so significant of the heroic way in which the Malagasy have given up, and are prepared to give up, their lives in defence of their Fatherland. 'With a free-will' they would give up their existence to preserve the independence of their country, but Shame and a Curse would rest upon the nation that made necessary the sacrifice.

WHO IS TO PAY FOR THE HIGHER LIFE.

IT is a brutal question, no doubt ; but, alas ! says the *Westminster Gazette*, it lies at the root of a good many schemes of what are called "social amelioration," and until it is tackled the said schemes are not likely to get much more forward. The schemes of which we are thinking include all those for higher wages and shorter hours and better means of leisure which are sometimes spoken of collectively as provision for "the higher life." It is an excellent aspiration ; but who is to pay for it ? The brutal, but entirely unshirkable, question cropped up in a most interesting form at the half-yearly meeting of the London Street Tramways Company on August 1st.

The starting-point was the taking over by the London County Council of some of the London Street Tramways' lines, and the Council's insertion in the agreement releasing the lines to the company of a clause stipulating for a ten hours' day to the company's employes. At the present moment the men work 11½ hours a day. Everyone must admit that a working-day of 10 hours is more compatible, other things being equal with the "claim of the higher life" than a working-day of 11½ hours. But if other things (*i.e.*, wages, to begin with) were to be kept equal, who was to pay for it ? That was what the tramway company wanted to know. For, observe, in a business like theirs, shorter hours must mean reduced wages or an increased labour bill. In an address at the Co-operative Congress it was suggested that "the higher life" tends to pay for itself. In some respects, and in some concerns, this is the case. At Woolwich, for instance, as much work, it seems, has been got out of the men at eight hours, say, as was formerly got out of them at nine hours. Private firms like Messrs. Mather, have had a similar experience ; and wherever the nature of the work admits of greater intensity, instead of longer extension, one can readily understand how in this way "the higher life" pays for itself. But in the case of a tramway system, the extension of the work over a long period of hours is of the essence of the business. A reduction of the hours of the men (and horses) might make them cover the ground quicker ; but that would not do at all. Would a passenger wanting to pick up his tram homeward at 11 p.m. be content to be told that the men had got their regulation number of "journeys" done by 9 p.m., and had therefore gone home for rest or out for recreation ? No ; on a tramway system long hours must be worked, and therefore shorter hours must mean either reduced wages or larger cost. And if the latter, who is to pay for it ?

That, as we have said, is what in this case the tramway company wanted to know. Accordingly, they called their men together, and explained to them that the County Council had put in a clause in the lease altering their hours of labour, and that the directors had had nothing whatever to do with the proposed change. They asked the men whether, if they worked 10 hours a day instead of 11½ hours, they imagined that the company could afford to pay them the same wages, and with one accord the men at once admitted that they could not reasonably expect to be paid the same rate. The men (as not infrequently turns out to be the case) much preferred longer wages with longer hours to shorter wages with shorter hours, and they went on a deputation to the County Council to say so. A compromise had meanwhile been suggested, the Council adopting a resolution "inviting the directors to negotiate with them for any fair readjustment of the rent to secure the intended reduction of hours without reducing the wages." The Council—in rather an unbusiness-like way, it seems to us—had fixed the rent before getting to the bottom of this wages question. If they had raised the wages question first, we daresay things might have taken a different turn. But as things were the company's solicitors were soon able to put the Council into a most curious corner. The rent to be paid by the company to the Council was £5,729 a year. The cost to the company of carrying out the Council's "labour clause" was put by the solicitors at £10,000 a year. Therefore, the "readjustment" suggested would require that the rent of £5,729 should be waived altogether, and that the rate-payers should, in addition, contribute the difference—viz., £4,271. The company had no particular objection to such a "readjustment," but their solicitors, before recommending its adoption, required from the Council a guarantee "that you can legally apply the ratepayers's money for the purposes proposed, whether by a direct payment or by reduction of rent." The interesting question thus raised is to go no further ; for, in the end, the Council decided to expunge the clause providing for shorter hours, another being substituted to the effect that the hours of the men were not to be increased, and that their wages were not to be decreased. It does not appear that the directors ever proposed either to increase the hours or decrease the wages of the men, and, of course, therefore, they raised no objection to what they had not proposed to do. And thus has the Council's attempt to provide "the higher life" come to grief in this case, because they had forgotten at the outset to consider who was to pay for it ?

This little tragi-comedy in economics will not be without a useful effect if it makes politicians, municipal and Parliamentary, clear their thoughts on this subject.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 27.

Payne, Lt, Ms, 1st Infy, H C, on leave, from Hingoli.
MacCartney, Major, Bo, The King's Own, on leave, from Nusseerabad.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 25.

Harding, Lt, Bo Inspector, Army Schools, on duty.
Yall, Lt-Col Punjab, Devonshire Regt, on promotion, to Peshawar.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDER BY MAJOR R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 28th August, 1895.

1. The following member having rejoined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "B" Company :—No. 3505 Vol. J. W. Clews.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDER BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 28th August, 1895.

It is notified for information that the annual distribution of prizes will take place at the Town Hall at 9 p.m. on Friday next the 30th instant.

Dress :—Officers Mess dress, blue. N. C. Officers Mess kit, or uniform with forage caps.

(Prize winners to appear in uniform with forage caps.)

Colonel G. A. French C. M. G. R. A. has kindly consented to distribute the prizes.

The distribution will be followed by a dance. (Nos. 1 of winning teams should endeavour to have all the members of their teams present.)

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, August 24).

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Col T W Hogg, a Depy Commr in the Central Provinces, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

Mr H P Mulock is permitted to resign H M's Indian Civil Service.

Mr T R Redfern is permitted to resign H M's Indian Civil Service.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Mr P N Datta, Offg Depy Supt, Geological Survey of India, is confirmed in that grade, with effect from the 17th Oct 1894.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lieut A McConaghey, I S C, offg Political Assist of the 2nd class and Assist Political Agent in Zhob, is granted privilege leave for ninety days.

Lieut A L Jacob, I S C, offg Political Assist of the 3rd class, is posted as Assist Political Agent in Zhob.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bt-Major F. Wintour, R W K Regt, Station Staff Officer, 1st class, Fyzabad, to be a Depy Assist Adjt-Genl on the establishment, vice Major L C Dundas, D S O, whose tenure has expired.

Capt C H I Hopkins, Scottish Rifles, Station Staff Officer, 1st class, Ferozepore, to be a Depy Assist Adjt-Genl on the establishment vice Capt W G Hamilton, whose tenure has expired.

Major-Genl R M Jennings, Genl List, Bengal Cavay, Depy Adjt-Genl in India, and officiating in command of the Assam Dist, to command a district of the second class, vice Major Genl Sir A P Palmer, KCB., appointed to the command of the Punjab Frontier Force.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

3rd Lancers—Lieut C H Haworth, 5th (Royal Irish) Lancers, a candidate for the Innian Staff Corps, to be offg squadron officer, on probation.

STAFF CORPS.

Lieut C F Templer, RA, offg squadron officer, 1st (The Duke of Connaught's Own) Regt of Bombay Lancers, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps.

Lieut A J M Higginson, West Riding Regt offg wing officer, 15th Madras Infy, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps.

NATIVE ARMY.

The following direct appointment is made, with effect from the date of joining :—The 4th (Prince Albert Victor's Own) Regt of Bombay Cavalry (Poona Horse)—Agar Singh to be Jemadar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

CANTONMENTS—TAXATION.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to exempt departmental honorary commissioned and warrant officers and departmental non-commissioned officers from the operation of any conservancy tax imposed in any cantonment in Burma.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval :—

Majors to be Lieut Colonels—W B Ferris, A F Barrow, C M G, H C E Lucas, A R Porter and E C Kellie.

Capt to be Major—K S Davison.

Lieuts to be Captains—A McConaghey, E M Jackson, E H Watson, H V Bradley, R T Crichton, G DeS Barrow, R G Burton, H T H Hay, W M Cubitt, J B Chatterton, D D Baynes, Hon H D Napier, H Clowes, F Tweddell, H C Berard, R H Dewing, H J Jones, J P Hills, C G Prendergast, C G Carnegy, R F C Gordon, W I Ryder, S M Edwardes, D S O, L C Dunsterville, D J C Macnabb, G M Evans, F P Young, G M Audain, A W Newbold and H L Goodenough.

To be Lieutent.—Second-Lieut R Hawkes.

COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE.

Col S B Miles, I S C, is admitted to the colonel's allowance.

NATIVE ARMY.

14th (The Ferozepore Sikh) Regt of Bengal Infantry—Jemadar Mitt Singh to be Subadar, and Color Havildar Gur-mukh Singh to be Jemadar, vice Subadar Bishn Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, and Pay Havildar Bhagwan Singh to be Jemadar, vice Massa Singh, transferred to the pension establishment.

37th (Dogra) Regt of Bengal Infantry—Jemadar Lehnu to be Subadar, and Havildar Kanha to be Jemadar, vice Subadar Bakhshi, deceased.

27th Madras Infantry—Subadar Saiyid Ahmed Kabir to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Yusuf Sharif to be Subadar, and Havildar Major Appanna to be Jemadar, vice Subadar Major Abdul Aziz, transferred to the pension establishment.

31st Regt (6th Burma Battn) of Madras (Light) Infantry—Havildar Sher Khan to be Jemadar, vice Bahadur Khan.

33rd Regt (3rd Burma Battn) of Madras Infantry—Havildar Muhammad Bakhsh to be Jemadar, vice Abdul Ghafur Khan, deceased.

9th Bombay Infantry—Jemadar Narayan Chawan to be Subadar, vice Husain Khan, transferred to the pension establishment.

13th Bombay Infantry—Jemadar Mohan Singh to be Subadar, and Havildar Farzand 'Ali Shah to be Jemadar, vice Subadar Mir Munawwar 'Ali, transferred to the pension establishment.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Chhota Nagpur Mounted Rifles—W H P Driver, Gent to be Lieut, to complete the establishment.

Moulmein vol Rifle Corps—G W Shaw, Esq to be Lieut-Col Comndt, vice Gordon, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Surma Valley Light Horse—Second-Lieut A J Lamb to be Capt vice Dalrymple-Clark, promoted.

2nd (Cadet) Battn, Calcutta Vol Rifle Corps—Lieuts J T Meade and H Woodward to be Capts, to complete the establishment.

E I R Vol Rifle Corps—Lieut Col A W Rendell, V D, is granted the honorary rank of Colonel.

2nd (Cadet) Battn, Calcutta Vol Rifle Corps—Second-Lieut R E O Bird resigns his commission.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr I S Sherlock Hubbard, Examiner of Accounts, 3rd class, is temporarily promoted to the 2nd class.

Mr D M Scoble, Assist Engr, 1st grade Hyderabad, is permanently transferred to Burma.

The services of Mr F Farley, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to order the following offg promotion in the Superior Estabt of the Indian Telegraph Dept :—F Mercer, Assist Supt, class VI, 2nd Grade to be Supt, class V, 2nd grade.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to permit Mr J F Bevan, Supt class V, 1st grade, Indian Telegraph Dept, to retire from the service.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allay all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentry and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

THE *LONDON GAZETTE*.

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, AUGUST 6.

Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regt)—Lieut Genl and Hon Genl G Erskine, from Princess Louise's (Argyll and Southerland Highlanders), to be Colonel, vice Gen W N Hutchinson, deceased.

Gordon Highlanders—Major Genl and Hon Lieut Genl C E P Gordon, CB, to be Colonel, vice Gen Sir J A Ewart, KCB, transferred to Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders).

Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders)—Genl Sir J A Ewart, KCB, from the Gorden Highlanders, to be Colonel, vice Lieut Genl and Hon Genl G Erskine, transferred to the Duke of Wellinton's (West Riding Regt).

Royal Munster Fusiliers—Major Genl and Hon Lieut Genl R S Baynes to be Colonel, vice Major Genl and Hon Lieut Genl H M Hamilton, CB, deceased.

13th Hussars—Super Capt A H R Ogilvy to be Captain, vice G J W Noble, retired.

Royal Artillery—Lieut Col W H Auchinleck is placed on retired pay ; Lieut Col C Russell, from half-pay, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice W H Auchinleck ; Capt A G Scott is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health ; Capt W H A Collinz (District Officer), Supernumerary to the establishment, retired pay. The following officers are secconded :—Capts L E B Dykes, for service on the Inspection Staff, and E W Blunt, for service on the Personal Staff ; Lieuts E G Cheke, for service as an Adjutant of Volunteer Artillery, and A P Douglas, for service in the Indian Ordnance Department. Capts E F Roblyn and A F Pullen, from the Seconded List, to be Captains vice L E B Dykes and E W Blunt ; Lieuts H H Harvest, on the Seconded List, to be Captain ; C B Simonds to be Captain, vice A G Scott, placed on temporary half-pay ; R M Laird (District Officer), from the Seconded List, to be Lieutenant, vice A McGill, seconded. The following Sec Lieutenants to be Lieutenants :—H R V de Bury F W H Walshe, H D Foulkes, H S Wilson, H H Bond, C W Collingwood, P Perceval, P P E de Berry, F M Rickard, and B R Brewin. The date of the first appointment of the following Second Lieutenants are antedated to Nov 17, 1894, but without back pay :—G P C Blount, C C Barnes, G F C Finch, T C Lloyd-Thomas, E L Wheeler, H W Ravenhill, J Grose, C St M Ingham, H R Peck, C F L Mulliken, R B M Cameron, R H Griffith, V L Beer, H T Russell, G de S Dudley, A R Wainewright, H B Smith, H de B Miller, W L Foster, C D Balfour, W H F Weber, C W Scott, E Davidson, B R R Rambaut, P Barton, O de l'Epee Winter, F A Wilson, F L C L Learmouth, F W Van der Kiste, S R Normand, N MacNeill Gray, and W B Walker. The first Christian name of Sec Lieut Schreiber is Clare, and not as stated in the *Gazette* of July 16, 1895. Pmr and Hon Lieut J Paulson is granted the honorary rank of Captain. The dates of promotion of the following officers are altered as follows :—Majors E H Paterson and T D Inglis to May 24, 1895 ; C T Robinson to May 28, 1895 ; E B Anderson, to June 8, 1895 ; Capt G S Worsely to May 23, 1895.

Royal Engineers—Major A W Cockburn retires on an Indian pension ; Capt A J Kelly to be Major, vice A W Cockburn ; Lieut (local Captain) P G Twining to be Captain, vice A J Kelly. The following Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants :—W C Dumble, C E Vickers, H Biddulph, C B Harvey, H E Winsloe, B W B Bowdler, G C E Elliott, H D Pearson, T D Broughton, E C Midwinter, L E Hopkins, W Robertson, E V Turner, C F Anderson, F E Harward, F M Browne, C R Browne, A H Crozier, C St B Sladen, A Hardcastle, H G Le Mesurier, C D C Tighe.

Regimental Districts—Col C E Knox, from Lieutenant-Colonel half pay, to be Colonel to command the 32nd Regimental District (the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry), vice Col M M Gillies, retired. Brevet Col E Nesbitt, from Lieut Colonel half pay, to be Colonel to command the 6th Regimental District (the Royal Warwickshire Regt), vice Col W C S Mair, half pay, who has resigned that appointment.

Royal Scots Fusiliers—The surname of Lieut H P De la Bere, promoted to the rank of Captain in the *Gazette* of July 30, 1895, is as now, and not as therein stated.

East Lancashire Regt—Sec Lieut F J Tweedie resigns his commission.

Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regt)—Lieut Col T M Maxwell, on completion of four years' service in command of a battalion, is placed on half pay ; Major E C Dowse to be Lieut Colonel, vice T M Maxwell.

King's Royal Rifle Corps—Lieut L C D Jenner, on completion of his period of services as adjutant, has vacated that appointment.

Highland Light Infantry—Sec Lieut E G S Creek resigns his commission.

Army Service Corps—Lieut Col E T Christie is placed on retired pay.

Staff—Capt W J Bonus, the Dorsetshire Regt, to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant General (and also for Instruction), vice Col A G Wavell, appointed to the command of the 42nd Regimental District (the Black Watch, Royal Highlanders).

Artillery College—Capt C P Martel, R A, to be an Instructor vice Major H P Willoughby, R A, appointed an Inspector of Warlike Stores.

Army Medical Staff—Surg Capt J F S Fowler, M B, resigns his commission. The following Surgeon Lieutenants to be Surgeon Captains :—H A Hinge, J G M'Naught, M D, H A Bray, T M'Dermott, M B, E W Slayter, M B, H S Thurston, L P More, M B, C O'C Hodgens, A F Tyrrell, T P Jones, M B, G S Walker, M B, W J Smyth, M D, W D Erskine, M B, A G Thompson, M B, A G Chambers, G A Moore, M B, R C Lewis, R F E Austin, H W H O'Reilly, M B, N Marder, E H Condon, M B, G S Mansfield, M B, F G Faichnie, H W K Re[illegible]

Army Veterinary Dept—Vet Major W S Ada[illegible] Veterinary Lieutenant Colonel, vice C Phillips, [illegible] deceased.

Brevet—Lieutenant Colonels to be Colonel[illegible] Assistant Adjutant General, Bengal ; W[illegible] Mascall, R E ; J W Savage, R E.

Memoranda—Col H F Grant, [illegible] Cavalry in India, is granted th[illegible] General whilst so employed, [illegible] of June 13, 1893. Vet Lieut C[illegible] Officer in India, is granted th[illegible] whilst so employed. Col the [illegible] pletion of his period of service as Military [illegible] placed on half pay. Major J M Simpson, half pay [illegible] Artillery, retires on retired pay, Capt F A Bligh, half [illegible] Royal Artillery, retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to approve of Lieut Col ~~and Hon Col J~~ Davis, commanding the 3rd Bn the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regt), being appointed A D C to Her Majesty for the service of her Milita force, vice the Marquis of Exeter, deceased. Her Majesty has further been pleased to confer upon Lieut Col and Hon Col Davis the rank of Colonel in the Militia force.

THE NAVY.

APPOINTMENTS.

Commanders—W B Fawchner, to Victory, for Gibraltar ; C E Anson, to Orlando ; A Y Moggridge, to Royal Arthur ; J S Clarke, to Trafalgar, reappointed on promotion from June 20 ; G G Eeles, to Vivid, for Temeraire (Sept 2).

Lieutenants—H T G Stack, to Skipjack ; M F Stapylton, to Speedy ; G Cator, to Firebrand ; M T Daniel, to Dryad ; F G P Butler, to Leda ; M H Penfold, to Electo ; H L H Fell, to Magpie ; A G K Hill, to Skipjack ; C P Mansell, to Widgeon ; R G A W Stapleton-Cotton, to Cockatrice (reappointed on promotion from June 30 ; H N G Stuckley, to Camperdown ; C P Metcalfe, to Howe ; J C Kennedy, to Arethusa ; H T Buller, to Vulcan ; L C O Mansergh, to Edgar ; J M Farie, to Ruby (Sept 6) ; J K Crawley, Canada ; J P de Montmorency, to Magdala, additional ; D M Anderson, to Blonde ; R N Norton, to Ramillies (Aug 3) ; F C Montresor, to Sphinx (Sept 2) ; G N Ballard, to Repulse (July 21) ; G L Sclater, to Vernon, additional (July 24) ; A H Tremayne, D L Dent, the Hon A D E H Boyle, R Webb, C M de Bartoleme, and M E Browning, to Excellent ; R W Bentinck, H Christian, and J D Dick, to Cambridge ; P N Wright, E M Philpotts, and H L Mawbey, to Wildfire ; C E E Carey and R A Hopwood to Endymion ; N C Palmer to Devastation G ; J C Ley, to Galatea G ; the Hon H E H A'Court, to Australia G ; the Hon H L A Hood, to Sans Pareil G ; S A Hickley, to Melampus G ; H du C Luard, to Dreadnought G ; E F A Gaunt, F K C Gibbons, H H Campbell, and B H F Barttelot, to Excellent, additional ; J F Murray-Anyasley, to Kite, in command, Sept 2 ; C S Hickley, and E A Baired, to Royal Sovereign ; G E Cave, to Resolution ; C J Bolton, to Impregnable ; L S Stanfeld, to Edgar ; and E Winthrop, to Victory, for Fox Sept 9 ; S R Oliver, to Anson ; B S Evans, to Australia ; F O Lewis, to Endymion ; W H D'Oyley, to Hibernia ; and H T A Bosanquet, to Victory, for Duke of Wellington Sept 2 ; J B Hancock, to Edinburgh, for Niger ; H L Watts Jones, to Resolution ; and E La T Leatham, to Australia Sept 12 ; H H Torless, to St George Aug 19 ; and O F Gillet, to Vivid, for Hermione, the day after the Hermione is paid off.

Staff Engineer—W S Stribling, to Conqueror Aug 3.

Chief Engineers—S Hockey, to Sphinx ; C A Moore, to Medea ; W N Wiggens, to Hecate Aug 3 ; F D Hobbs, to Phœbe, and C W Gregory, to Vivid, for service in Devonport Dockyard Aug 8.

Engineers—E Bell to Salamander ; G Haggarty, to Harrier ; C J James, to Howe Aug 3.

Fleet Surgeon—J K Conway, M D, to R M Depot, Walmer Aug 2.

Staff Surgeons—J E Penn, to Philomel ; H E Marsh, to Cormorant, for Gibraltar Hospital ; J C Dow, to Northampton (Aug 2), J D Henwood, to Devastation Aug 8).

Surgeons—F J Barter, to Pembroke, additional, and H S Archdall, to Excellent, additional (Aug 6), and F Fedarb, to Victory, additional (Aug 4.)

Gunner—S Helen, to Sirius, temporarily (Aug 4).

Carpenters—A Courtney, to Sirius ; B J Barter (a), to Intrepid, T J Alexander, to Severn (July 20).

Admiralty, July 30, 1895—The undermentioned Acting Sub-Lieutenants have been confirmed as Sub-Lieutenants in Her Majesty's Fleet :—C A Fulcher (March 14, 1894), B A Austen (May 14, 1894) P G Brown (June 14, 1894), and C H R Atkinson (June 14, 1894).

Admiralty, Aug 1, 1895—Capt E N Rolfe, C B has been appointed Naval Aide-de-Camp to Her Majesty, in the vacancy created by the promotion to flag rank of Capt A K Wilson V C C B (June 20).

Admiralty, Aug 3—In occordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb 22, 1870, Staff-Com J Edwards has this day been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank of Captain.

Aug 5—Sub-Lieut F S Litchfield has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in Her Majesty's Fleet.

SIR EDMUND DU CANE, being now unmuzzled, has, in the August number of *The Nineteenth Century*, criticised the Prison Committee report as in some parts solid and substantial, with valuable observations and suggestions ; in others impracticable, and as if framed in deference to some windy theories. He strongly hopes that each recommendation may be considered most carefully by the light of practical knowledge and experience, and only be adopted if it is clear that it constitutes advance and not retrogression in the treatment of criminals. Of the proposal of the committee that association for industrial work should be extended gradually throughout the prisons, he says it can only be described as retrogressive and revolutionary. The committee point out that the present system, of which cellular separation is the cardinal feature, was adopted to put an end to many and glaring evils, but seek to justify their recommendation by saying they could not get actual evidence of these evils. Former reports would have supplied the necessary evidence, and it is to be sincerely hoped that those who have the decision on these matters may long pause before taking such a fatal step backwards as to reintroduce the associated system contrary to the well-considered judgment of the best-informed authorities in our own and all other countries.

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MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

NOT for a very considerable period have been published at such a short interval of time two Orders in Council so deeply affecting the navy as are those contained in the "Gazettes" of the 26th and 30th of last month. In the one we have an attempt, though somewhat a timid one, made to bring up the number of lieutenants and sub-lieutenants rather nearer to the increased requirements of the navy caused by the addition increased requirements of the navy caused by the addition in recent years to the materiel of our fleets. In the other we find introduced by no means unimportant modifications of the rules as to the promotion and retirement of officers of the navy, as also alterations in the promotion of officers of the various ranks. For a due appreciation of the effect of the Order in Council published in the "Gazette," we must perforce await a definite explanation of the whole scheme upon which it is based, for which, we suppose, we shall have to wait until the new Parliament assembles. Considering that, notwithstanding the increased entries of cadets during recent years, the active lieutenants at the present moment on the "Navy List" are some twenty-five or thirty short of the authorised strength of 1,000, it is clear that to provide a future further supply of over three hundred officers there must be either a very considerable addition made to the Britannia, a supplemental institution provided or an entirely new and commodious training school substituted. We will not, for the present at any rate, further discuss the new rules for promotion and retirement; but we cannot conclude without congratulating the service that vacancies on the Flag List, from whatever cause, are to be filled up as soon as they occur, instead of being limited to seven per annum under the absurd provisions made twenty years ago.

The new infantry sword has been at length approved, and it certainly is a better weapon than the first. The latter was then almost universally condemned by swordsmen, the grip being too short, and the guard being of brass, which is liable to be dented and to imprison or injure the hand which it should protect. In the approved pattern this grip is lengthened so as to admit of fencing, which was impossible with the first pattern, and the guard is of steel, with the left side cut away in order to allow the sword to be carried by the side with less inconvenience. Still, the sword is not all that could be desired. There is undoubtedly an insufficient weight of metal in the new sword, which as a cutting weapon is almost useless. British officers having to march in sultry climes may mostly prefer to carry the lightest sword permissible. It should, however, be remembered that "Tommy Atkins" carries his rifle and other weights in the same climates, and that whatever is carried by officer or man should be of proved efficiency. It must also be admitted that the British race has a greater genius for cutting and slashing than for pointing and stabbing, and it would seem an unnecessary restriction on their natural bent to put into the hands of officers a weapon which can be used for only one method of attack.

A few days back, at the funeral of a private of the East Yorkshire Regiment in Cairo, a mob of natives collected at the gate of the cemetery and after the burial hooted and stoned the funeral party for about half a mile. The British Agency having lodged a complaint, the same being graciously taken under consideration by the Egyptian Council of Ministers, it was agreed that several of the offenders who had been arrested should be punished, and that the Governor of Cairo should call upon Major-General Sir F. Forestier-Walker with apologies. This is all very well so far as it goes, but it does not go far towards soothing the wounded feelings of a British regiment which has been wantonly insulted in the performance of a solemn duty by a vile rabble on whom it has had no chance to retaliate. We hold no brief for the scuttle-out-of-Egypt party. Quite the contrary. But if we cannot hold Egypt without risks of this sort we had almost better hand it over to a Power who would enact something more than apologies as reparation for such a serious outrage. What makes the incident additionally exasperating is the plea that it "occurred in one of the lowest quarters of the city." We have had it clearly stated that the mob collected at the cemetery gate and hooted and stoned the funeral party for half a mile. This is tantamount to saying that the cemetery is practically next door to the lowest slums of Cairo, a state of things which ought in the interests of the British garrison to be looked into and amended.

[illegible] has not succeeded in abat-[illegible] prevails in the peninsula [illegible] possessions in north-east [illegible]. The British Government cannot be indifferent to the extension of power which is aimed at by Signor Crispi in Abyssinia. Let the Italians have Erythrea and welcome! It is theirs by treaty, but the occupation of the Tigre country gives pause for consideration. Africa may be "a splendid training ground for Italian tryops," but it concerns us to know what the true interests of Italy are supposed to be if the dominions of King Menelik are to be appropriated. There is something like a menace in Signor Crispi's words as reported, "that from Africa must come the first spark which would kindle the conflagration of a European war." Our own little trouble on the north-east coast of Africa is not well defined, but it is chiefly objectionable on account of the ill-health of the fleet from fever. "It is feared that the disaffection will spread along the coast."

It is an old saying that "les absents out toujours tort," but it does not apply in this instanee, though Lord Wolseley was away on a yachting expedition is northern seas when Mr. Campbell-Bannerman announced to an astonished House of Commons what he euphemistically styled the resignation of H.R.H. the Duke of Combridge and the intended changes at the Horse Guards involving the appointment of a General Commanding-in-Chief. When the yacht of Telegraph Construction Company reached the first British port on her way home the Government was out, but the Field-Marshal acted in a manner which fully justified the expression to the good burghers of Kirkwall of his hope that the would never do anything to make them regret giving his lordship the freedom of their ancient and interesting town. It is needless to say that to a soldier of Viscount Wolseley's service it was a stinging blow to be passed over in the coveted command of the Army by a junior officer, but he absolutely refused to address any remonstrance or to make any representation against the selection of Sir Redvers Buller. He had always upheld the principle that the authorities should select the best man they could find for command, and if they thought Redvers Buller fulfilled the condition Lord Wolseley would not utter any protest against their selection. But he did more. He hastened to see the Adjutant-General, and said that though he felt the wound very keenly he would give him every support in his power, and that he would render Sir Redvers his best services should he be appointed General Commanding-in-Chief at the Horse Guards. Then, lest it might be supposed that he was interfering in the contemplated arrangements or exercising any influence he might have in his own interests, he left England and proceeded to Hamburg to join his family.

The report on the condition of the Aldershot Sewage Farm which has been furnished to the "British Medical Journal" by Mr. Bailey Denton, a civil engineer of repute, is by no means satisfactory. This report fully confirms the disgraceful state of this spot noted in these columns in the past, end fully bears out all we have said. Whether the "authorities" will, as Mr. Denton expresses it, "realise the exceedingly lamentable condition of things as soon as possible," and "immediately carry out what is required" remains to be seen. That the War Office, after obtaining the large annual rent of £400 for 115 acres, should have closed its eyes to what was necessary for successful sewage farming is not creditable. Mr. Denton says the present disgraceful state of things is "entirely traceable to long and continued neglect." On whom, then, is the responsibility for this to be east?

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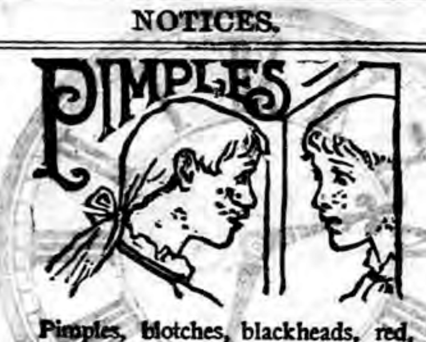

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Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.
"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

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THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.,
27th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those woods (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 12627, and is of date 26th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.

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HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

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OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME

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Grimault's Syrup has a rose colour, and is sold in flat oval bottles.

Beware of Imitations.

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VIGOROUS MUSCULAR MANHOOD

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OF

Lactophosphate of Lime

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DUSART'S Syrup prevents Diarrhœa of infants, increases flow of milk in nursing mothers and is recommended by the Profession to the pregnant and for all cases where the vital energies are being sapped by wasting diseases.

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obtained from the best Mysore wood.

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Unlike the sandal oil of the Bazars, it is superior to Copaiba, Cubeb, or Injections, and causes no inconveniences.

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They give relief from pain in a few hours, and a speedy cure without the slightest inconvenience, and it is their peculiar property that the first dose completely arrests the frequent tendency of those diseases to attack some vital part, and at the same time their action is so gentle (the composition being purely vegetable) that they may be taken by the most delicate persons.

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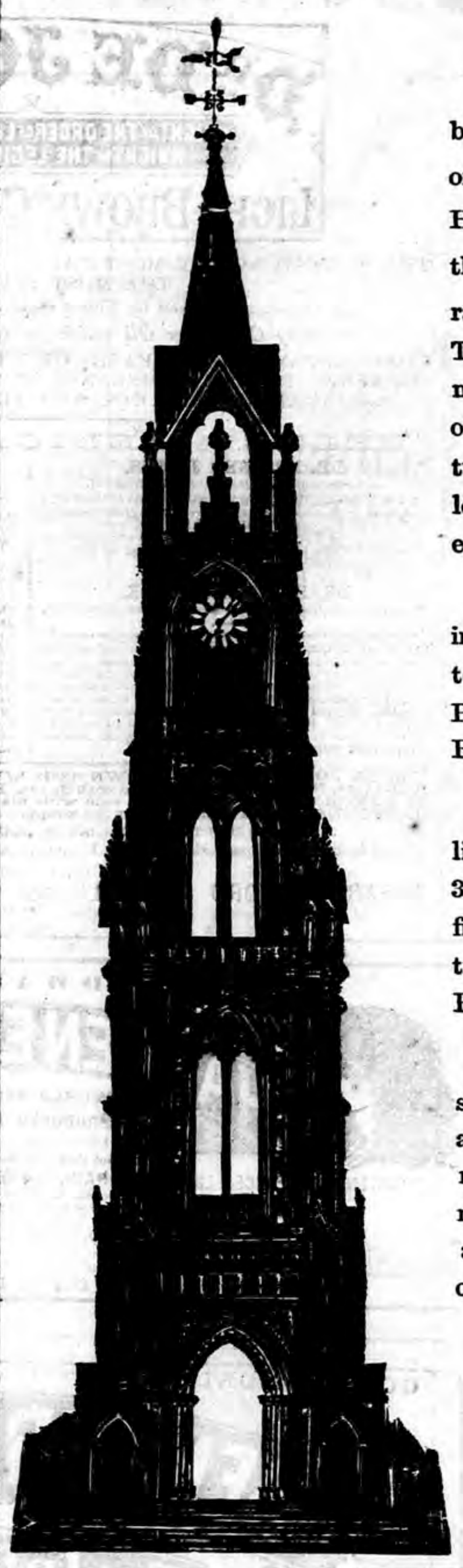
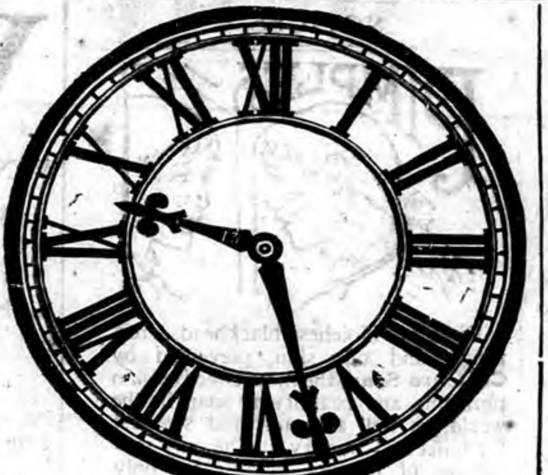


TOWER AND TURRET CLOCKS.



The Illustration illustrates the handsome CLOCK TOWER, erected by the joint subscriptions of the Hindus and Mahomedans of the district of Aligarh, and has been named after the local Collector, Mr. J. H. Harrison, I.C.S. The Tower is a lofty and extremely handsome building in the Gothic Style, built in the main of brick, but with facings of admirably carved stone. The Clock has four opal dials of 6 feet diameter each. There is a dead heat escapement, and all the wheels are of best gun metal. The four sets of gilt hands are balanced inside. The weight of the bells is 9 cwts. 3 qrs. 9 lbs., and the Clock chimes the quarters on two bells, and strikes the hours on a third bell. It is an eight-day Clock. The Clock, which is the gift of a local native magnate, was set up and supplied by ourselves. We have now on hand, for immediate supply, an exactly similar Clock. Every part of which has been manufactured in England. The price is Rs 5,500.

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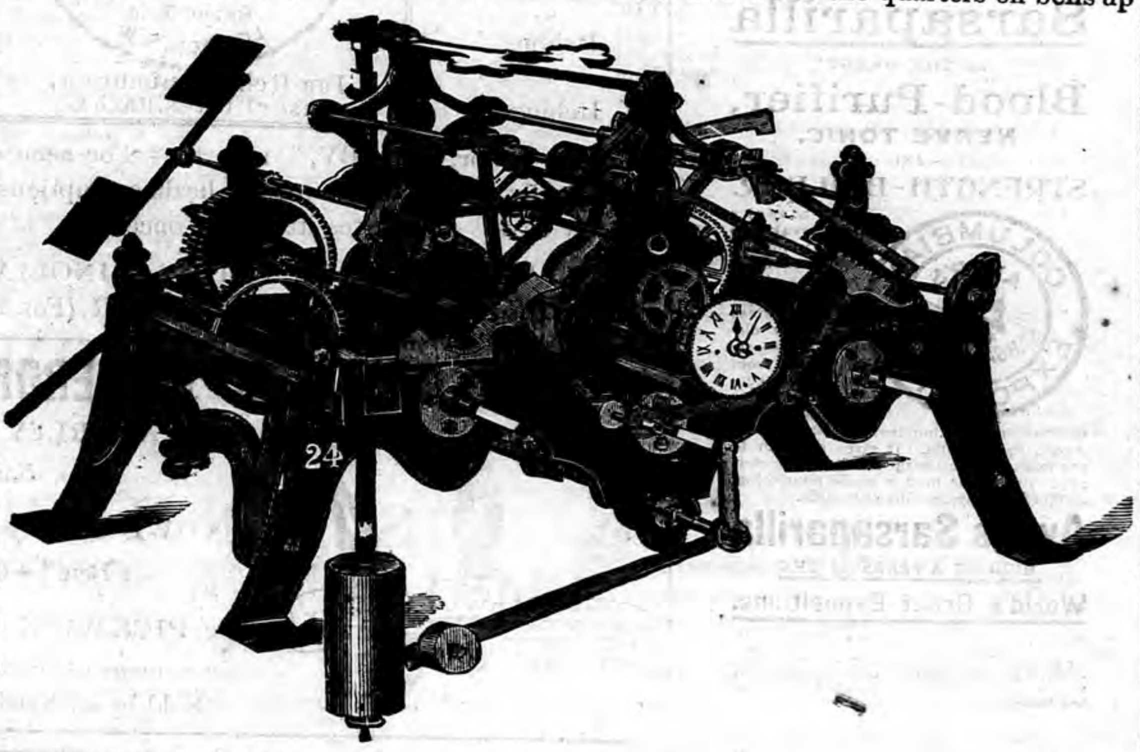

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Price 3s.
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The Malted Barley, Wheat and Oats, of which "MALTINE" is composed, together with the fat-forming powers of Cod Liver Oil, make this combination the Food of Foods in Consumption, Wasting Diseases, Scrofula, Rickets, and General Weakness.

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Scientifically prepared by Möller's Patented Process.

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The only oil free from Hy
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pleasant flavour, "aftertaste
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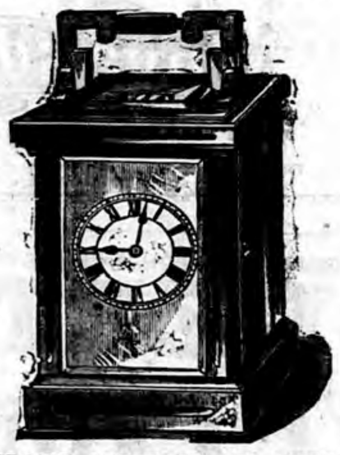

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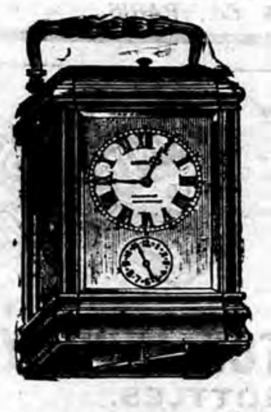

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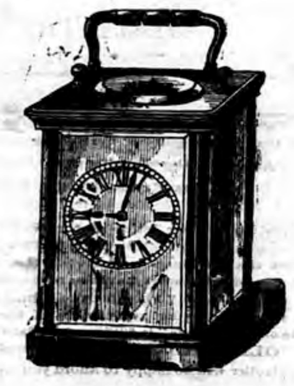

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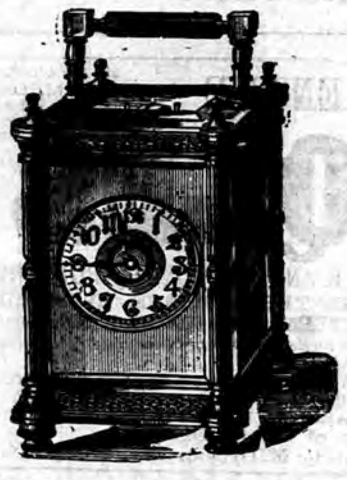

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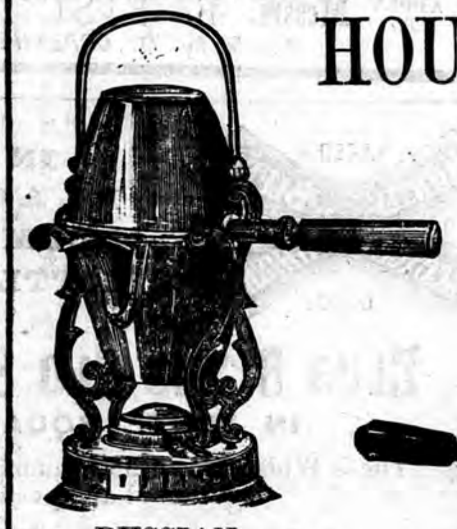

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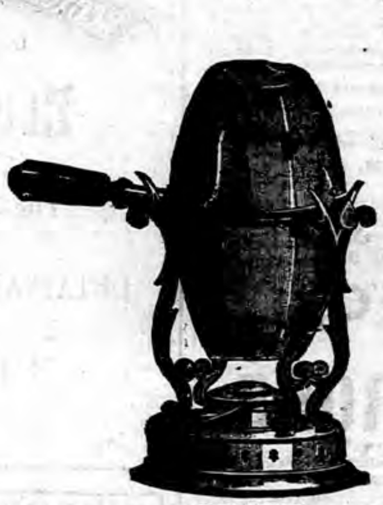

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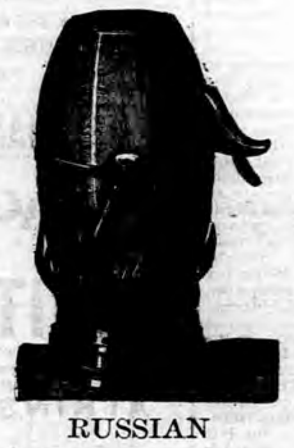

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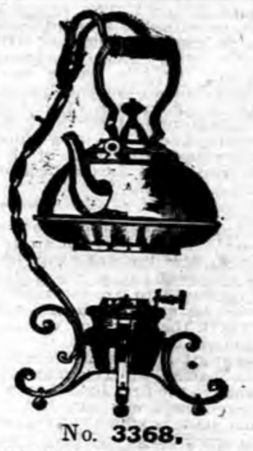
10	11 0	12 0
12	12 10	14 0



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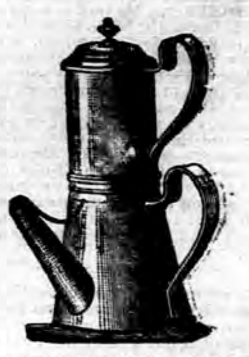

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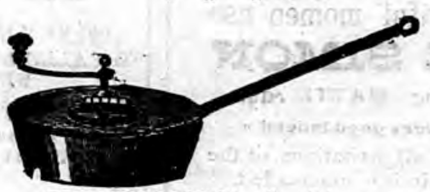

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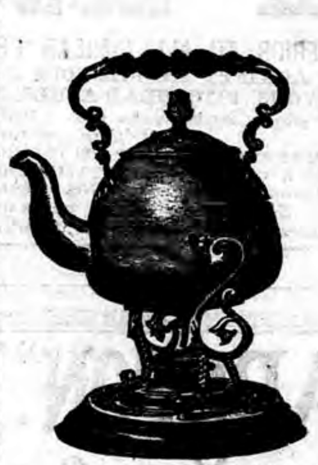

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